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INSURE WITH
OR
REPRESENT
**INDIAN
MERCANTILE**
INSC. CO., LTD.
(Estd. 1907)
For Life & Fire.
SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA RD.
BOMBAY 1.

Soviet Troops Cross Polish Border

To Restore Order And
Peace!

Molotov's Notes To
Ambassadors Explaining
Invasion

NEUTRALITY NOT AFFECTED

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The Polish Embassy has denied M. Molotov's broadcast statement that Polish Government is bankrupt and has claimed that the Government is still in Poland exercising its authority and that the President is also in Poland.—Reuter.

SOVIET ARMY'S ADVANCE TOWARDS
POLAND

MOSCOW, Sept. 17.

The Soviet Army began to advance towards Poland over a 500 miles front from Polozk in the north to Kamenezpodolsk in the south at 06-00 B. S. T. During the night the Soviet Government informed the Polish Ambassador that the Red Army had been ordered to advance simultaneously over the whole front in order to safeguard the Soviet interests, also to protect the White Russian and Ukrainian minorities.

The note which is signed by M. Molotov adds: "This measure does not affect in any way the Soviet neutrality in the present conflict because according to the viewpoint of the Soviet Government former treaties are no longer valid since the Polish State no longer exists and the whereabouts of the Polish Government are unknown. The Soviet is endeavouring to restore order and peace in Eastern Poland which is no longer guaranteed in consequence of the defection of the former Polish State and the flight of the Polish Government."

It is stated that a copy of the note has been sent to all diplomatic representatives in Moscow. The note to the Polish Ambassador stated that the Soviet Union intended to occupy the Polish Ukraine and White Russia but no time was indicated. The Ambassador refused to accept the note but has informed the Polish Government of its contents and is now awaiting instructions.

The Danish Government received an additional note addressed to her giving the assurance that the Soviet Government intends to continue its policy of neutrality towards Denmark.—Reuter.

Soviet Russia Stands Self-Condemed

LONDON, Sept. 17. The Polish Embassy, in a statement condemning the Russian invasion of Poland, as a flagrant act of direct aggression, says the Soviet thereby has flagrantly violated the Polish-Russian Pact of Non-Aggression, concluded in Moscow on July 25, 1932, which by the Protocol signed in Moscow on May 5, 1934 was prolonged until December 31, 1945.

CONVENTION OF JULY 3, 1933. The statement adds: By the Convention concluded in London on July 3, 1933, Soviet Russia and Poland agreed to the definition of "aggression" which clearly stamped as an act of aggression any encroachment on the territory of one of the contracting parties by the armed forces of the other, and, furthermore, no consideration of a political, military, economic or any other nature can in any circumstances serve as a pretext or excuse for committing an act of aggression.

"WANTON AGGRESSION." Therefore, by the act of wanton aggression committed, this morning, the Soviet stands self-condemned as a violator of its international obligations, thus contradicting all moral principles on which Soviet-Russia has pretended to base her foreign policy

WHY RUSSIA GAVE
UP NEUTRALITY

Molotov's Broadcast According To German News Agency

BERLIN, Sept. 17.

Announcing over the wireless that the Soviet Army had begun the invasion of Eastern Poland M. Molotov, according to the Official German News Agency, referred to the rapid advance of German Troops and "the new situation in Eastern Europe caused by it."

M. Molotov described "the hitherto Polish State" as bankrupt and declared that the last phase in the breakdown of Poland had gradually assumed a threatening character for the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, the Soviet Union had remained neutral to the last moment but now Russia was not in a position to watch developments inactively.

Nobody could ask that the Russian Government should face with indifference the fate of the

DOES POLISH
GOVT. EXIST?

British Ministers Confer
Over Russia's Action

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent understands that no official reaction to the latest developments in the international situation is likely to be forthcoming until the Government has received full information of all the circumstances of the Russian advance into Poland and have had the opportunity of discussing the situation with the French and Polish Governments.

MINISTERS CONFERENCE. Meanwhile, there was close consultation during the day between the Prime Minister and Lord Halifax and also there was an important meeting of Ministers. For the moment there is no reliable information with regard to the attitude of the Polish Government.

There is also some doubt with regard to the whereabouts of the Polish Government. If it enters Rumania, it obviously cannot operate or remain in being in a neutral country.

The whole question is very obscure and even more delicate and it is possible to draw pessimistic conclusions or to take a more moderate view with almost equal justification. The situation is developing so rapidly that a clearer perspective should soon be possible.—Reuter.

FIGHTING BETWEEN
POLAND & RUSSIA
BEGINS

Polish Resistance Along
The Frontier

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Polish troops resisted the entry of Russian troops into Poland in the region of Molodeczno in the extreme north, according to a cable received by the Polish Embassy in London from Riga. The report adds that fighting between Poland and Russians has begun.

A Berlin cable says that according to the official German News Agency M. Molotov announced this morning on the wireless that the Red Army has begun to invade Eastern Poland.

A Paris cable says:— Polish troops everywhere along the frontier are resisting the Soviet invasion of their territory, according to a Havas Agency dispatch from Stockholm.—Reuter.

oppressed White Russians and Ukrainian population in Eastern Europe which the Polish Government had deprived of its rights.

Therefore, Soviet Troops had crossed the former Soviet-Polish frontier in order to take under their protection the lives and property of the population in Western Ukraine and Western White Russia.

M. Molotov is stated to have added: "The Soviet Government is willing to help the Polish people to escape the catastrophe in which it has been plunged through the adventurous and unscrupulous policy of its Government."

M. Molotov concluded: The whole population of the Soviet Union is backing the Government: in these hours and it can look forward to new and hitherto unknown successes in the field of peaceful building up of its industry and agriculture.—Reuter.

SOVIET-POLISH
AGREEMENTS
"INVALID"

MOSCOW, Sept. 17.

The Soviet note handed to the Polish Ambassador follows the (Continued On Page 7)

Mahatma's Role In Solving India's
Problem

SPECULATION RIFE IN
SIMLA

Britain's Declaration Of Policy
Towards India Is Overdue

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 17.

Every line in Mahatma Gandhi's statement was scanned with great care in Simla to-day in order to see whether it would offer any further clue to Congress attitude set out in the Working Committee's resolution. Attention is being drawn particularly to his statement that he found himself alone in seeking that whatever support was to be given to the British should be given unconditionally. There is still no disposition in official circles to offer any comments, as apparently they prefer to wait and watch for further developments for the purpose of elucidating the position. No one here treats the resolution as an ultimatum or threat. In fact there appears to be appreciation that unequivocal sympathy has been pressed for Poles and with Great Britain and France for fighting Nazism.

WHAT INDIA WANTS.

The only interpretation put upon the Working Committee's statement is as Gandhi has put it, that it asks for clear declaration of policy from the British Government with such corresponding action as is possible amidst wartime conditions. This recalls the famous Declaration of

August 1917, but what is wanted to-day is an even clearer declaration suited to the conditions that exist in 1939.

MAHATMA'S ROLE.

The situation to-day is many respects analogous to what it was at the time of the ministerial controversy in the summer of 1937. It is felt in the weeks to come Gandhi, occupying as he does a position independent of the Working Committee will play the same great part as he did in 1937, and help in securing a satisfactory solution.

DECLARATION OVERDUE.

As the Secretary of State has not so far spoken there is every reason to believe he will take an early opportunity to make a statement on India.

Political circles in Simla have been following with great interest comments in the Anglo-Indian press on the Congress attitude. One prominent newspaper says of the resolution: "In a language to which little exception can be taken it expresses the thoughts which are in the minds of many Britons also and we believe of millions of people all over the world." It pleads for an attempt to reach a permanent (Continued on Page 7.)

German Ultimatum To Warsaw "Surrender Within 12 Hours"

LONDON, Sept. 17.

According to German Radio, leaflets were dropped from German planes over Warsaw at 15-10 hrs. on Saturday conveying an ultimatum to Warsaw to surrender within twelve hours. If the ultimatum is rejected, the civil population may be evacuated within 12 hours by two specified routes whereafter Warsaw must be regarded as a theatre of war and take all consequences.

It is stated that the Germans tried to deliver the ultimatum in the morning by an officer who went to the City but was refused admission by the Polish Commander-in-Chief.—Reuter.

"GERMAN COMMAND TO
RECEIVE POLISH IN-
TERMEDIARY?"

BERLIN, Sept. 17.

The German official news agency reports that the Military Commander of Warsaw "after yesterday refusing to receive a German Officer with a flag of truce, to-day asked by wireless the High Command of the German Army to receive a Polish intermediary."

The German Command communicated to the Commander of Warsaw its willingness to do so.—Reuter.

POLISH MORALE
REMAINS UNSHAKEN

PARIS, Sept. 17.

Despite the crushing superior-

ity of the enemy in numbers and material, fierce fighting is continuing on all sectors of the Polish front, states a Havas telegram from Lublin, adding: "The army's morale as well as that of the Government and people has not undergone the slightest change, and will remain the same to the end."—Reuter.

Polish Successes

PARIS, Sept. 17. Launching an offensive in the neighbourhood of Grodeck and Jaglenski, the Poles claim to have captured 12,000 prisoners and hundred tanks according to a Havas Agency report from Zaleski near the Polish-Rumanian frontier. The report adds that operations on 16-9 were at a stand still on the remainder of the front except in the neighbourhood of Lwow where the Germans achieved advance.—Reuter.

GERMANS CLAIM FALL
OF BREST-LITOVSK

Invading Armies Meet In
Poland

BERLIN, Sept. 17.

A communique by the German High Command claims the capture of Brest-Litovsk, 75 miles to the southwest of Warsaw. It also claims 100 undamaged planes fell in German hands.

The capture of Kutno, 70 miles to the west of Warsaw, is also claimed. It is added that reconnoitring (Continued on page 7.)

On Western Front

Germans' Desperate
Effort To Save
Saarbruecken

French Now About 40 Miles
From Luxemburg Border

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The French success not only in beating off the German counter-attacks round Saarbruecken but actually improving the position at some points is all the more satisfactory, as it was the first attempt in real force by the Germans to save Saarbruecken, the loss of which must have tremendous moral effect on Germany and the world.

The French are now about 40 miles from the border of Luxemburg to a few miles eastwards of Saarbruecken. The Germans are fighting desperately to prevent the French from occupying the plateau between the rivers Nied and Saar, from where guns would dominate the industrial town of Saarlouis, and be within the range of the main Siegfried line fortifications.

General Gamelin is feeling his way carefully and is determined to avoid "cannon fodder" drives with terrible slaughter of the last war. Hitherto only the French advance guards have been used.—Reuter.

From Polish To
French Frontier

PARIS, Sept. 17.

The latest war communique states: "At the end of the day yesterday, the enemy attacked on two points on our front—one east of Metzelle Valley and the other towards the centre of the Front between Sarre and Vosges. These attacks have been repulsed. The latest reports confirm the arrival on our front of German Forces from Poland including aviation large units.—Reuter.

ding aviation large units.—Reuter.

Germany Diverting Forces
From East To Western
Front

PARIS, Sept. 17.

A semi-official survey of the situation on the Western Front at the end of the first fortnight of the war issued by Havas Agency says: "On the one hand mobilisation of the French troops is now complete and they are progressing 20 kilometres in front of the Maginot Line on the entire front between the Rhine and the Moselle, penetrating everywhere German territory, while ensuring the absolute integrity of French territory. On the other hand, the enemy, firmly entrenched in a series of positions on the Siegfried Line, front posts of which he is defending step by step, is beginning to benefit from the situation on the Eastern Front and is now launching a movement of troops from east to west, including certain important units and a section of the air force.—Reuter.

FRENCH SHOCK TROOPS
IN ACTION.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.

On the Western Front, a German High Command Communique admits, French "shock troops are in action" near Zweibrücken five miles from the French frontier.—Reuter.

NEED TO STAND
UNITED

Sind Premier's Call To All
Communities In India

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17.

The Hon. Khan Bahadur Allah Bux, Premier of Sind, in an interview to the "United Press," stated that he was not a member of the Muslim League, but the purpose of his visit to Delhi was to meet the Hon. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan, Premier of the Punjab.

Khan Bahadur Allah Bux said that Indians did not seem to realise fully the dangers facing them in the present war. He added: "The times demand that all patriotic Indians should unconditionally place their united resources at the disposal of their motherland for protecting its security and saving their hearths and homes."

STAND UNITED.

The latest developments have changed the imminence of danger even faster than expected, and the time has come when the Hindu, Muslim and other communities should forthwith declare a truce and stand united for the protection of their motherland.

He emphatically declared that the biggest and most exaggerated communal differences would pale into insignificance when compared to horrors which faced India to-day.

The Premier is not going to Simla to meet the Viceroy, but is returning to Karachi.—United Press.

Sardar's Return To Bombay

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel returned to Bombay on Sunday morning.

Stop Press

POLISH GOVERNMENT CROSS
POLISH-RUMANIAN FRONTIER

BERLIN, Sept. 17.

German news agency reports from Bucharest state that M. Mesicic together with members of the Polish Government has crossed the Polish-Rumanian frontier at Kut.

Paris 55 Polish warplanes landed at Czernowitz on the Polish-Rumanian frontier, to-day, says a Havas Agency telegram from Czernowitz.

RIGA—Soviet troops advancing along the whole front passed Baranowichi, 34 miles from the Soviet frontier, according to reports received here. They are expected to meet German troops at Brest-Litovsk to-morrow. In the south, they expect to meet the Germans at Lwow to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

Release:

TO-DAY'S AIR RAID ALARM IN BOMBAY

Telephone Owners Will Have Continuous "Ring" At 9 A. M.

Telephone owners in Bombay will have the opportunity of knowing at 9 a.m. on Monday as to how the A. R. P. authorities will convey the news of an air raid in advance. The test which is the third of its kind to be carried out in the city will be controlled from the A. R. P. headquarters. Telephones which have been connected with a special machine installed at the headquarters will receive a continuous ring exactly at 9 a.m. for two minutes. It will ring off and on. Those who respond by taking off the receiver will be given an intimation about the air raid. After the raid there will be a continuous ring of the bell again and an

"All Clear" message will be conveyed. The A. R. P. authorities have arranged to get several hundred telephones in the city connected with the main at the headquarters so as to relay the news regarding air-raids. As soon as the air-raid signal is given, the telephones on which it is relayed is call on from the general connection so that no personal calls can be made. The normal connection will be restored after the "all clear" signal is given. Telephone subscribers who are connected with the A. R. P. alarm scheme are requested to inform the Bombay Telephone Co. direct of any faults which they may experience during the test.

WHAT TO DO IN A BLACK-OUT

Hints For Pedestrians And Motorists

The following is from a talk given by R. H. Haslam, Special A. R. P. Officer to the Government of Bombay, and broadcast from All-India Radio:

As you all know, Government has published various 'lighting restrictions' which will be 'enforced' unless the general public co-operate voluntarily. Now this question of road lighting is of great importance to pedestrians. Street lights will be at a minimum, motor headlights will be dimmed, shop lighting will be restricted and outside lighting will disappear. This means that the pedestrian will have to look after himself very much more carefully than he does at the moment. Where there are pavements, pavements, should be used.

CALL TO PEDESTRIANS
Anybody with any experience of Bombay must realise that the great majority of pedestrians will use the roads even where there are pavements and not only use the roads, but use the 'middle' of the roads.

In a darkened city, these people are likely to get hurt. So I appeal to all of you who employ labour to impress upon your employees somehow that pavements should be used and that where there are no pavements, that the pedestrian should walk on the right hand side of the road; by doing this he can see oncoming traffic.

ROAD-CROSSING
Another point about the use of the road by pedestrians.

If the road has to be crossed, it should be crossed at right angles, 'not' diagonally. You may say that this has got nothing to do with A. R. P., but it has; for in a darkened city, traffic must keep moving and the pedestrian must be made to realise that it is for him to look after himself and not for the motorist to look after the pedestrian.

In one of my previous talks I said that when an air raid was on, pedestrians should get under cover and I am going to repeat that and say again that any cover is better than none and quality it to this extent that a pedestrian should not seek refuge in railway premises as a railway is a legitimate military target.

FOR MOTORISTS ONLY
Now as regards the motorists. Headlights and sidelights have 'got to be' darkened and I shall tell you why. It is the beam of light that is the danger and it is that beam of light that has got to be killed.

During the last two nights we have, in the interests of the motoring public, been carrying out a series of experiments. We have found that a thin sheet of light brown paper entirely covering the whole headlight glass, with a double thickness of the same paper on the top half of the glass, kills the beam and upward glare, but gives a reasonable light on an unlit road. Sidelights

which have not got frosted glass should be covered with a single sheet of this brown paper.

To get away from lighting for a moment and back to what should be done in the course of an air raid, I must say that if you happen to be motoring when the alarm is heard, you should immediately drive to the side of the road and cut off your engine, open your windows and windscreen if it will open, leave your car where it is and get under cover.

Why open everything? The answer to that is that if your windows and windscreen are closed and an explosion takes place anywhere near your car, every pane of glass will be shattered. By opening everything, you do stand a chance.

If, after the raid, the gas detectors tell you that gas has been used, your car will have to be decontaminated, but the A. R. P. personnel will deal with that matter for you. The great thing is not, 'on any account', to move your car away from where you left it until some responsible person connected with the A. R. P. organisation tells you that you can do so.

'Will all motorists please see as soon as possible about their headlights and sidelights' and when the lights have been darkened, realise that they must drive extremely carefully. It is only a question of giving yourself a little more time than usual for any particular journey.

LIGHTS AND THE HOUSE-HOLDER
Now I will refer to the lighting restrictions insofar as they affect house-holders.

'It is absolutely essential that no lights should show seawards or upwards.' This does not necessarily mean that you must have masses of dark curtains to all your doors and windows.

Consider the lighting of your house carefully and find out which lights are absolutely essential. Where the lights are not essential, remove the bulbs so that your servants cannot put on a light which you have considered unnecessary. When you have reduced your lighting to a minimum and shaded the remaining lights and viewed your house or flat from the outside on a dark night, you can then see where you will have to put up curtains.

We all appreciate the fact that in a hot country we must have plenty of breeze but if you take my advice, you will find that you can get the breeze by exercising a little ingenuity with your lights.

But apart from lighting, you must consider what you should do to minimise danger to yourself in the course of an aerial or naval bombardment. You may have heard this before, but nevertheless it is my duty to tell you again that you should select an inner room of your house as a refuge room. All the inmates of the house should go there while the raid is going on and stay there.

If you are forced to use a room which has windows or glass doors, keep away from the glass. To make quite sure that you cannot be cut by flying splinters of glass, you can, of course, put wire on the inside of glass surfaces.

Don't forget too, when a raid is on, to turn off all gas and electricity and above all, 'do not use your telephone.' In the event of a bombardment, you can be certain that the telephone ex-

Demand For Doing Away With The Sedition Section

Discussion In Poona Law College Parliament

The Law College Assembly met at 8-10 a.m. on September 13, in the spacious Library Hall. The resolution for discussion before the House was "That this House resolves that, in view of the changed circumstances, Section 124 A of I.P.C. (Sedition) should be repealed."

Prof. L. B. Bhopatkar occupied the chair in the absence of Prof. M. V. Mehendale. The Hall was filled with students whose keenness to witness the fate of such a well-known Section 124A was manifest from start to finish. The proceedings commenced in just the manner which marks those of provisional assemblies.

The Premier, Mr. V. B. Gogate moved the resolution for the acceptance of the House. He contended that the Section had no right to crust in the statute-book in the present form since the wording is vague and is not really calculated to meet the ends of Justice. By pointing out the manifest and almost invidious distinction between sedition in England and in India he established his thesis namely that the Section as it stands, is an unholy imposition on India. By further quoting the famous opinion of eminent jurists like Cochrane, Norton and other particularly the Lokmanya's case the Premier succeeded in moving the resolution in all its academic form. The Mr. Joshi seconded the resolution.

Mr. S. S. Joshi, Minister for Industries, pointed out its maladministration as it was made triable by a first class magistrate.

The leader of the opposition Mr. Tulshibagwate put up a defence of the ground that the Congress Government might as well conserve its energy on things dearer to Mahatma as Wardha Scheme than to attempt serious measures like repealing the Sedition Clause.

Mr. S. L. Karandikar, representative of Democratic Swaraj Party in Bombay Legislative Assembly, who was a guest, was requested by the speaker to make speech on the moot question. The guest after analysing the social forces maintained that it was mid-summer madness to repeal it.

changes will be very busy dealing with hundreds of official calls of people working for your safety. If you use the telephone unnecessarily, you may be causing a dislocation of essential telephone services.

BUSINESS PREMISES
Now as regards employers or labour.

I am glad to say that the A. R. P. problem in factories and business premises is being handled by an extremely competent committee which is looking after the needs of all premises under the Factories Act where more than 200 persons are employed.

The great thing is that there should be organisation, which means controlling authority in peace and war. Some particular person must be in charge of all the A. R. P. arrangements and he must co-operate with the local A. R. P. authority. For over three or four hundred employees there should be one or two men who have received A. R. P. training who can advise the management how best the workers can be protected. First aid parties should be selected now and should be trained and equipped and, if the works are large there should be first aid posts.

The danger of fire is great and fire parties should be selected now, equipped and trained and given frequent practices. Also, the personnel should be trained and equipped to deal with the incendiary bomb.

I would like to say here that the B.E.S.T. Company are prepared to give an intensive course training for factory personnel and I would advise you to get in touch with the General Manager.

MILLS AND FACTORIES
Once again we come to the question of lighting which is of extreme importance. Those of you who know Bombay by night will know of the appalling glare thrown to the sky by all the various mills and factories. Every possible effort should be made to eliminate direct and reflected light upwards and the emission of glare. All external lights and external signs of all kinds should be removed.

All the large factories and mills of Bombay have been put on the automatic alarm telephone system but that means nothing unless the management of the concerns so connected know what to do.

Once again, I would advise all employers of labour to study the Home Office Handbook Number 6 which deals with A. R. P. factories and business premises.

for a section of this type is necessary in any type of Government even in the so-called Congress Government.

Mr. Balarathanam, Minister for Finance, replying to Mr. Karandikar in a very vigorous and eloquent manner met his arguments on the ground that every nation had an inherent and indefensible right to overhaul a Government and its administration which was inconvenient. Since Section 124A fundamentally militated against the sacred rights of freedom of speech and press and made for the suppression on conscience, there was every reason why it must be repealed.

Mr. Gogate wound up the discussion and appealed the House to lend its unanimous support to the resolution. By special request Prof. L. B. Bhopatkar made a speech supporting Mr. Karandikar's views, and stated that the Section required modification. He also put some facts for further consideration.

The speaker felt that since many more were anxious to speak he had better postpone the session. Talking the general sense of the House he declared the session adjourned. The proceedings came to a close by the singing of 'Bande-Mataram' by Master Krishnarao.

ANNUAL NUMBER OF "DNYAN WARDHAK"

The 67th annual number of the "Dnyan Wardhak" Bombay's popular Gujarati monthly, published on the eve of the Purnima holidays, is replete with articles that, as the journal's name indicates, will add to the knowledge of those who peruse them. They cover a wide range, contributed by well-known writers. It contains a number of gazals and poems, and is profusely illustrated. Among the articles in the English section that will specially appeal to Indian readers at the present juncture are: "Pearl of Indian Ocean" (Ceylon), "Education in Japan," and "Parsees in Maratha history." Mr. K. N. Polishwala has persevered in his commendable efforts for enriching Gujarati literature, in spite of handicaps.

On The Air

Bombay-I And II Programmes

241 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
31.4 metres (9,530 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. Keep Fit! 8-10 to 9-0 As in Delhi 1.
12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.
2-30 Musical Prelude. 2-35 Dayaram: by Prof. B. V. Vyas. 2-30 Marathi Bhavgeets. 3-0 Music (Ind.), re.
241 metres (1,231 kc/s.)
61.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)
6-0 Indian Music.
6-30 A. R. P. In Schools and Factories by R. H. Haslam.
6-45 Indian Music.
7-0 to 7-30 As in Delhi 2
7-30 Commercial News.
7-45 to 10-30 As in Delhi 2.

Delhi-I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s.)
8-0 a.m. Bande Hasan. 8-15 Zohra Jan. 8-25 Habib Ali Khan Benkar. 12-0 noon Ap Ki Farmanah.
1-0 p.m. Variety Hot Pot. 6-10 Zohra Jan. 6-30 Indian Orchestra (H.). 6-45 Habib Ali Khan. 7-0 Gests. 7-15 S. D. Batish. 7-30 Bahari on Clarinet. 7-35 Ghaffar Haidar. 7-45 For Villagers. 8-30 A Light Variety. 9-30 News (B.B.C. relay). 9-45 Tino Rossi (tenor). 9-50 Dancing Time.

Delhi-II Programme

31.3 metres (9,530 kc/s.)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s.)
6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Bande Hasan. 6-30 to 6-45 As in Delhi 1. 6-45 Zohra Jan. 7-0 S. D. Batish. 7-10 Sut Mind. 7-25 Juthika Roy. Bhajans. 7-35 Bande Hasan. 7-45 Veena. 8-0 Duets. 8-20 Pakhawaj Recital. 8-30 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-45 Veena. 9-50 Their Own Choice.

Delhi-III Programme

19.62 metres (15,250 kc/s.)
8-0 to 9-0 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As in Delhi 1.
31.3 metres (9,530 kc/s.)
6-0 to 10-30 As in Delhi 2.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s.)
6-0 p.m. Jameelabai of Cawnpore. 6-15 Ramanand Sharma. 6-35 Songs from State Express. 6-50 Kumar Dam. yanti Madan. 7-0 PNB Khile Hain. 7-10 Feroz Din. 7-20 Jameelabai. 7-45 For Countryside. 8-15 Famous Punjabi Poets. 8-30 Unnisee Ali Khan. 8-45 Jameelabai. 9-35 Some aspects of Jail Reform. 9-50 Sangeet Sammelan.



PARENTAL WISDOM

Farsighted parents don't stop with fondling their children.

They know the pit-falls of life, and provide, while they are up on the tide, for the education and career of their children. A well-planned insurance policy can do this for them.

To do it just now, write for the various Insurance Schemes to suit all pockets and circumstances to—

THE
BOMBAY MUTUAL
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD

CHIEF AGENTS:—

MOHAN SONS & CO.,
22, Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

M. C. SHAH & CO.,
54, Richey Road,
AHMEDABAD.

BLIND TEST PROVES VAST SUPERIORITY OF THE NEW-LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

LUSTER-FOAM GIVES TEETH THE MOST MARVELLOUS LUSTER AND SPARKLE

THE NEW LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE WITH LUSTER-FOAM IS THE MOST REFRESHING I EVER USED

I FAVOUR LUSTER-FOAM BECAUSE IT IS NON-IRRITATING

Stripped of all identifying marks, the new Listerine Tooth Paste and four other brands were distributed to a large group of people for test. Against one leading brand it was a 2 to 1 choice and a decided favorite over the other 3 as well.

Supercharged WITH LUSTER-FOAM

Amazing new Luster-Foam detergent, energized by saliva, penetrates "blind spots" ordinary pastes, powders, even water, fail to reach.

People who have tried the new Listerine Tooth Paste are enthusiastic in their praise. The new Luster-Foam detergent works a miracle in your mouth. Wetted with water and saliva, it springs into action,

penetrates into every nook and crevice where from 70% to 90% of decay starts. It cleans teeth whiter, brighter, reduces decay to a minimum. Economical too—its detergent energy lets you use less.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

Calculta Mail (Chhooki)	Arr. Dep.	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	H.M. H.M.	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)		6 15	23 00
Calculta Mail (Nagpur)		7 51	17 40
Madras Express		10 15	14 50
Punjab Mail		10 30	17 30
Nagpur Express		11 40	18 45
Poona Mail (Pass.)		15 05	21 25
Poona Express		15 50	11 50
Allahabad Express		19 32	5 05
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)		20 25	7 00
Deccan Qn. on Mondays only		—	17 15
		10 55	—

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939. Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

Ahmedabad Passenger	Arr. Dep.	5 33	15 34
Delhi Express		6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail		6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail		7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail		8 15	21 15
	(Mon.) (Sat.)	9 45	15 10
The Flying Rance Surat		10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger		14 15	22 00
Kathiawar Express		15 45	22 45
Baroda Passenger		20 35	9 35
*If Monday is a bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.			
ARRIVALS AT HALLARD PIER.			
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for London Passengers)	Arr.	—	6 40

Tandana Tana Tandana. 6-15 Humorous Skit (T.). 6-25 News Review for Rural Areas. 6-35 After our Stage Tradition. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Gwen Fewkes and George Ramshotham. 9-50 Count John McCormack Tenor. 9-55 Nationalists. 5.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 kc/s.)
5-30 p.m. Kumar Gandharva. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-50 Hameed Bai. 7 Studio Orchestra. 7-10

B B C Programme

7-30 p.m. Up with Curtain. 8-50 Four Feathers. 9-0 Tom Jenkins and Grand Hotel. 9-30 News. 9-45 Charles Ernesto Quintel. 10-20 and 10-55 Sport. 11-0 Four Feathers. 11-50 News. 11-4 Empire Exchange.

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BANYASI DAVAKHANA (Regd.),
Sandhurst Road, Opp. Central Bank, Bombay 4.

Our Readers' Views

War And Business

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—For months past all the civilised Governments have been devising ways and means by which they could not only control the key industries but also preserve stocks and check the prices of food-stuffs and necessities of life. I do not know to what extent similar measures have been taken in this poor country but there is no doubt that if anything has been done in that direction, the same has been so meagre compared with what others have done. The Government of Bengal and the Punjab have already moved and it is creditable to the Bengal Government that they have even gone forward and controlled the price of the produce of their key industry, the jute industry although this was not helped by Government. The Bombay Government has moved in the matter and probably so also other Governments and it seems a little delay may have been due to the fact that Congress provinces may have been desirous of moving uniformly. One does not know whether a profit of 20 per cent. has been worked out on any particular data. If 20 per cent. is the increase then the wages of cultivators and labour have to be improved. For instance a patwala of Rs. 25 should get Rs. 30. A mill-hand or a labourer in the field getting 20 to 40 per month should likewise get the same increase as also a clerk of Rs. 50 to 60 per month. Usually a businessman's profit on wholesale is 2 1/2 per cent. and maximum is say 5 per cent. and on this basis the Income-Tax authorities, if a businessman fails to make a return, charge him as punishment 10 per cent. The industrialist profits at Bank Rate of 3 per cent. is about 5 per cent to 6 per cent. If conditions are fair and so is the Banking Insurance and Shipping all over.

The other important question to be considered is every country has its industries and every country supports it according to its merit, that is, ordinary industries and key industries and when we are on this subject, I should like to dilate a little. The ordinary industries are for using up our raw produce in the interest of producers of the soil and for employment while key industries are also for the very important reason that we should not be exploited and be at the mercy of others in times of distress. No one can now deny that so far as lay in our powers we have asked, demanded and even paid for protecting and subsidizing our key industries from our very poor income and under the burden of heavy taxation, commensurate with our resources. If that is so, and if now we are in distress let us get a return of our sacrifices, we have, ever since the international position became serious ignored our masses, and now we are rightly reproached by those who were very often saying that we were supporting key industries at the cost of the poor heavily taxed masses without giving them any return ordinarily or even now in distress. The industries which have received protection and more so those who have received subsidies must come forward willingly to return their obligations and it is equally the bounden duty of all those who have been party to getting from public taxation subsidies to industries to call for necessary action. Take the case of the Tata Iron and Steel Works. This industry has been spooned for several years before it has been able to give fat dividends, and it cannot be denied that, had it not been for the subsidies amounting to crores of rupees and the large Government orders, it would have been long before shut up. The support which she obtained was due to the effects of public bodies and of the elected members of the Central Legislatures, led by the Congress Swarajist Party headed by the late lamentable leader, Pandit Motilal Nehru. This concern is producing what is badly needed by the masses, and is of daily use in fact all its products are of dire necessity and nothing therein could be said to be an article of luxury and it was for rainy days like those we are in that public monies were given to it. I have no doubt the directors of this concern will without delay declare that in these times not a farthing over the costs will be charged and that they will produce in this concern as much more as could be produced to meet the wants of the masses

and prove to the hilt that they were deserving and will deserve all public help and encouragement. The share-holders of this concern number very very few compared to the population of this country who have helped them, and it is their duty to say they do not want any more profit than they had in normal times and that too if the public desired, for, after all these times are short while public support is the support on which they can live long. It is equally the duty of the Government and of the public bodies like the Chambers of Commerce and Industries, the Congress organization, the Muslim League and of the elected members to see that not only this industry but others should prove their "bona fides" and if they fail to do so, to insist on their doing so. It is painful to see that speculators have, since the international crisis began, are going on increasing the prices of shares of this and other concerns and the recent very heavy rise makes one believe that they think public who have supported these industries will allow themselves to be fleeced by them and that too in these distress times. But they are greatly mistaken. Unless assurances are forthcoming that no profits will be made by these concerns. Let the labour employed therein be paid well for they will have to suffer more as all other poor classes in various ways due to war circumstances and due to the attempt of some to exploit them and let Pandit Jawaharlal, Mr. Bose and Babu Rajendra-prasad call the good Moulana Bari the leader of the Labour as also the good Directors of the Tatas to consider this aspect and do needful. Both the public and Labour are entitled to get something from the industries which stand to-day and have paid handsomely before now to their share-holders with the help of the public.

Likewise I wish that the Indian and British Insurance Companies who have received so much consideration should also come forward and not increase the rates of premium but reduce them, specially the life and war risks. As for war risks, surely there is no justification for the risk now that the war has come. It is absolutely immoral, for, they have pocketed premiums for war risk during peace and very few out of thousands ever thought that as soon as war came on these people could cancel them; and the worst is they are now prepared to reinsure war risk at heavy cost. Such things prevailed when foreign companies were all in all Indian; but it is a most painful thing to observe that our Indian companies never brought this and similar things to the notice of the public or the Legislatures when harping upon the disadvantages and the like with regard to ensuring with foreign concerns and are not slow in rubbing the public at this time. Surely local Governments who have come out to help them must at once move in the matter.

I feel the Indian Companies as well as British will come forward and put right this wrong at once. It will be exploitation pure and simple if they do not retract and, further, people can have no trust in Insurance business. Then again with regard to shipping the position that has developed is that shipping companies are taking advantage of the war clause and cancelling their contracts. The fair thing would be to charge such high rates of premium or labour or wages as are actually incurred. Otherwise this is also exploitation of both the Exporters and Importers and incidentally, of producers and consumers who happen to be the class most sacrificing in the war. Further as shipping is now between British and Indian ports it is of the Empire people of the East and West that exploitation is done by a few ship-owners.

I have not been interested in any kind of speculation nor I have ever speculated in any shares or in any kind of stocks. —Yours, etc.,

AZIZ HOSEINBOY A.
LALJEE,
Bar-at-Law.

Juhu Roads

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—In your issue of the 14th September a Correspondent complains about the small stretch of

land at Juhu between the Palm Beach Hotel and the Royal Hotel. In this connection I may be permitted to inform the Juhu visitors and the suburban public that the Juhu Municipality is quite alive to the inconvenience caused to the public and has been doing its utmost to provide a beautiful road to the public. There is today a blind road from Mr. Dumas's Bungalow upto Mr. Chitroy's Bungalow. The Municipality have resolved long ago to continue this Road a little further and to join it with the inner road near the Aerodrome entrance. The plans for this extension have been already passed and even sanctioned by the Government. The Municipality have applied for acquisition proceedings, but the department in charge has not yet moved. The undersigned with another member of the Juhu Municipality waited upon the Collector of the Suburban Districts requesting him to recommend the application of the urgency clause to the acquisition proceedings. Nothing has however been heard in the matter. The present road is no doubt a danger to Car traffic and public safety. The Juhu Municipality does patch-work repairs on the strip which does not even belong to them. But such repairs do not help anybody. It is absolutely necessary to apply the urgency clause and enable the Juhu Municipality to give a better and safer road to the public.

The public may be assured that in this matter there is no delay or neglect on the part of the Juhu Municipality. They must press the Government to get rid of red-tapism and proceed with acquisition proceedings.

Let us all press upon the Government the necessity of having urgent acquisition proceedings. —Yours, etc.,

KESAVAPRASAD C. DESAI,
Chairman Development Committee, Juhu.

14-9-39.

Pedestrians And Black-out

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—We appreciate the prompt measures taken by the authorities concerned to safeguard our lives and properties against any possible enemy attack. And we realise that it is our duty to help them in the defence of our city.

Since 4th inst., there is a complete blackout on the whole of the Marine Drive. Still the people flock there as usual for their evening stroll and keep themselves there even in pitch darkness. It is, therefore, not surprising that pick-pockets and persons of bad character take advantage of this darkness and create a danger to pedestrians. To prevent their molestation or any untoward incident, I would make two alternative suggestions that the Marine Drive should be entirely closed to pedestrians after nightfall or if they are allowed an access to it, the police should be posted at convenient distances to keep a watch. —Yours, etc.,

C. J. SHAH.

Civil Liberties In Indore

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—Under the caption "Holkar Should Return From Europe" you publish in your issue of 12th September 1939 (Dak Edition) a message sent by your Indore correspondent giving a garbled account of the proceedings of a "mass meeting" held at Indore under the auspices of the local Prajamandal, presided over by Mr. Murali Gangwar. To describe this meeting attended by only a few members of the Prajamandal as a "mass meeting" is a perversion of truth. The chairman of the meeting is a paid agent of an interested party for carrying on subversive propaganda and the time is coming when he will be exposed. The Prajamandal is intimately connected with certain people who are purposely spreading false and malicious propaganda about the State and thus doing great disservice to the people whose cause they outwardly espouse. It is not surprising, therefore, that this meeting of a handful of malcontents should have passed certain resolutions containing allegations which have no relation to facts.

The resolutions passed at the meeting, according to your correspondent, were: (1) that the Maharaja Holkar should be requested to return to India without delay, and (2) that civil liberties and the freedom of the people of Indore should be protected and that "repressive" laws should be withdrawn.

In regard to the first resolution, it may interest your readers to know that a Notification was published in this week's official "Gazette" about His Highness's health for the benefit of his beloved subjects. His Highness has improved in health and is making arrangements

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Appeal To Govt.

K. A. PARAMESWARAM appeals to the Government of Bombay to cut the margin they have allowed to profiteers by half and to allow only a 10 per cent. increase in the prices of footstuffs, in view of the growing unemployment in the city.

War Allowance

PATIENT CONSUMER appeals to the Bombay Government, now that it has officially sanctioned a 20 per cent. increase in prices, to give immediately a proportionate war allowance to all public servants.

Blackout Trials

M. D. SHROFF draws the attention of the authorities to the hardships of motorists in the present blackout trials, etc., and requests that the A.R.P. regulations should not be too stringent. In view of the comparative immunity of Bombay from aerial and naval attacks.

Hindu Grievances

I. B. DESAI regrets that the Viceroy has not as yet taken the Hindu Mahasabha leaders in his confidence and hopes that the various grievances of the Hindus will be properly redressed before asking them to make sacrifices for the war.

Hyderabad's Future

M. A. BARI pays tribute to the enlightened rule of H. E. H. the Nizam and hopes that the new reforms and the settlement recently arrived at will lead to a prosperous future for all classes of his subjects.

Model Mills

A SHAREHOLDER of the Model Mills, Nagpur, appeals to the management of the mills to enlighten the shareholders upon the real condition of the concern in view of the fact that not a single dividend has been declared since the opening of the mills and in view of the extremely low nominal quotation of its shares for many years now. He appeals to the shareholders to unite together and end the existing situation.

A. R. P.

"D." thinks that the authorities must take more stringent air raid precautions, especially by prohibiting headlights of motor cars and lighting of premises on the waterfront.

ments to return to India at an early date.

The second resolution in regard to civil liberties and "repression" is nothing short of a deliberate misrepresentation as to the real situation in Indore. There are no repressive laws in the State and full liberty of meeting and speech is allowed. Action has been taken only against those who have been guilty of false and subversive propaganda. Government have always drawn a line between the legitimate aspiration in all spheres of the local subjects and mischievous propaganda of the type resorted to by interested persons.

I trust that you will publish this letter in an early issue of your paper so that any misapprehensions in the minds of your readers in regard to affairs at Indore may be removed. —Yours, etc.,

C. S. R. RAO
Publicity Officer,
Holkar State, Indore.

Chemists And Profiteering

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".
Sir,—In a recent issue of your paper, the proprietor of Messrs. Wagh & Sons, Parel, complained against the Indian manufacturers who, in his opinion, were profiteering at the expense of the poor consumers. May I ask if he and his brother chemists were also not doing the same and taking their due share in this campaign? Is it a fact that Mr. Wagh has been selling his goods at a high price long before the hostilities began at a disproportionately high rate and the poor consumer has to foot the increased bill. I will quote a recent instance. A bulb of anti-tetanus serum on which the manufacturer gives a discount of 37 1/2 per cent on the clear understanding that he should allow a rebate of 30 per cent to a doctor is being sold by this chemist at the listed price, viz. Re. 1, without any discount whatsoever. The other chemists give as much as 25 per cent. rebate to their non-medical customers like myself. Is it not true even for the other articles Mr. Wagh has been charging very much increased rates. —Yours, etc.,

A SUFFERER

Bombay, Sept. 15

BESANT'S LEGACY TO INDIAN YOUTH

MADRAS, (By Mail).
The real spirit of Dr. Besant was a very wonderful citizenship, said Shrimati Rukmini Devi at the Besant Theosophical School, Adyar, on Wednesday, and what she wanted most for the young people of India was that they should be

Lawn Tennis

Bromwich Defeated

Van Horn's Success In Five Set Duel: All-American Finals At Forest Hill

FOREST HILL, September 16.
The semi-finals of the American Lawn Tennis Singles Championship resulted as follows:—
WOMEN'S SINGLES
Miss Helen Jacobs beat Miss K. Stammers 7-5, 6-0.
Miss Alice Marble beat Miss Virginia Wolfenden 6-0, 6-1.
MEN'S SINGLES
W. Van Horn (Los Angeles) beat John Bromwich 2-6, 4-6, 6-2, 6-4, 5-6.
R. L. Riggs beat J. Hunt 6-1, 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.

Soccer

Brabourne Cup

Ceylon F. A. Sending Strong Side: Mohan Bagan Player To Assist National Sports Club?

Mahomedan Sporting (Calcutta), East Bengal, Kalighat, All-Ceylon XI, National Sports Club (which will have the services of several players who have assisted the Mohammedans and will include some, who have turned out for other First Division League sides in the season recently concluded), Osmania Club, (Delhi), Hial Club (Peshawar), Darbhanga XI and Morning Star Club (Vizagapatnam) are among the 46 teams that are now competing for the Brabourne Memorial Football Tournament, inaugurated in Calcutta last Friday under the auspices of the newly formed Bengal Football Association.

WEAKENING I.F.A. CLUBS

Though only one club affiliated to the I.F.A., Howrah Town Club has entered, the contestants include recognised and affiliated clubs belonging to Associations affiliated to the A.I.F.F., controlled by the N.W.F.P., Delhi, U. P., Madras and Dacca.

S. Deb Roy (Mohan Bagan) is strongly rumoured to be turning out for the National Sports Club while D. Banerji and Prasad of the Aryans Club may, it is said, appear for East Bengal.

Besides these a number of Calcutta's soccer 'stars' will definitely be participating in the Championships, and several clubs affiliated to the I.F.A. are thus likely to be effected.

STRONG CEYLON SIDE

The All-Ceylon XI are reported to be bringing an exceptionally strong side for the selection of which the Ceylon F.A. have drawn players from Colombo, Kandy, Badulla and other important Ceylonese soccer centres.

Rugby

RESULTS OF FRIENDLY LEAGUE MATCHES

LONDON, Sept. 16.
The following are the results of friendly matches played in the Rugby League:—
Crawley 15 Leeds 19
Dewsbury 17 Batley 14
Halifax 18 Bradford Northern 33
Huddersfield 39 Hunslet 26
Swinton 27 Salford 10
Oldham 23 Rochdale 5
Wigan 10 Warrington 16
York 10 Wakefield Trinity 17.—Reuter.

Golf

WARD WINS AMERICAN AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP

Glen View (Illinois). In the American Amateur Golf Championship final Marvin Ward beat Ray Billows 7 and 5 both are Walker Cup players.—Reuter.

come splendid Indians." The occasion was the inauguration of a junior house for boys.

EVER SPRINGLIKE

Dr. G. S. Arundale, President of the Theosophical Society referring to the name 'Besant' said that the word could be translated "ever springlike"; with all her experience and wisdom of age, Dr. Besant was able to be near young people and help them wonderfully. Dr. Arundale impressed upon the youth of the School that there was no greater country than India, no country more worth living than their Motherland.

Local Week-End Cricket

Hindu XI Win Keen Tussle By 10 Runs

Bombay Gymkhana Go Down Fighting: Rimmer's Magnificent 142: Gharat's Hectic Innings For Victor: Parsis Fine Win Over Islam Gymkhana

Glorious sunshine greeted the local week-end cricket matches which concluded on Sunday. Two important 112 day fixtures provided much real entertainment for a fairly large number of local cricket fans, on the Kennedy Seaford grounds.

Rimmer's Great Innings

A magnificent and heroic innings of 142 by Rimmer stood the Bombay Gymkhana in good stead against the Hindus XI in their encounter which commenced on Saturday on the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana ground. During his 166 minutes stay at the wicket Rimmer gave a polished display of correct batsmanship, wherein he combined aggression and defence in suitable proportions, and sent the ball 19 times to the ropes and twice lifted it over. Representing as it does more than half his side's total score Rimmer's gallant 142 speaks volumes for his match temperament and fighting qualities. Bombay Gymkhana taking first knock mustered up 271 runs mainly due to Rimmer's great batting. Ashley (46), and Murray (22) were the only other European batsmen to make any headway against the generally accurate bowling of Ved, Mistri and Amladi.

Jobenputra (39) and Dosse (16) gave the Hindus a useful start, which was suitably worked up by Naik (48) and Gharat (85). Gharat, in particular gave a vigorous display actually knocking off his 86 runs in 39 minutes. He was distinctly unlucky to succumb to a fine catch behind the wickets by Compton off Ashley, when just in sight of what would have been a well-deserved century.

Exciting Finish

At the fall of Gharat's wicket the Hindus were in the encouraging position of requiring only a little over 20 runs for a win with 4 wickets intact. But a deadly spell of bowling by Ashley backed up by excellent fielding not only completely bottled up the Hindu XI's 'tail' but actually placed the match in an extremely exciting position when with their last wicket to fall the Hindus were still in need of 3 runs to save the match and 4 to win it. Shete and Mistri, the last pair kept the spectators in thrilling suspense till the former pierced the Europeans' gully with a somewhat lucky cut for 3, to put the team on level terms. A couple of minutes later the same batsman gave the Hindus victory with a well-timed drive to the on boundary for 4. Ashley rounded off an evening of really excellent bowling by completely beating Shete with a fine 'baller' which the batsman rashly tried to hook.

The Hindus XI won a keen tussle by just 10 runs after the Europeans had put up a great last minute fight. A fine innings of 83, which included 8 fours, by F. K. Nariman, and useful knocks by Canteenwalla 51, and Contractor 50, coupled with some uniformly accurate bowling by Dhondli and Jamshedji enabled the Parsi Gymkhana to have things pretty much their own way against the Islam Gymkhana, whom they beat decisively by 150 runs on the Parsi Gymkhana ground, in the second important, 112 day week-end fixture (which began on Saturday).

Score Board:
HINDUS XI.
v.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
R. C. Mushet, c Ved, b Amladi 6
S. C. G. Bach, c and b Ved 2

Saturday's English Football Matches

120,000 WATCH FRIENDLY FOOTBALL MATCHES

Players' Whole-Hearted Support Inspite Of No Payment: L. Compton's Impressive Debut In New Role

LONDON, September 16.

The friendly matches played in England this afternoon were a distinct success. Many League Clubs were represented at full strength and the teams gave entertaining displays. The aggregate crowd was 120,000 the largest of which was 9,000 at the Blackpool vs. Everton and Preston vs. Blackburn matches. Despite the fact that they did not receive payment, players played

F. J. G. Walker, b Ved 10
P. M. Dawson, b Ved 6
R. F. Moss, b Mistry 14
D. G. Rimmer, c Chonker, b Pardeshi 142
R. Ashley, c Mistry, b Amladi 46
H. L. Murray, (Capt.) b Mistry 22
A. Mallinson, b Mistry 1
G. Bath, c Naik, b Pardeshi 3
J. N. Compton, not out 0
Extras 15

Total 271

BOWLING.

V. R. Amladi 2 for 66.
N. D. Ved 3 for 44.
R. J. Gharat 0 for 45.
M. R. Mistry 3 for 34.
K. G. Pardeshi 2 for 60.
K. H. Jobenputra 0 for 7.

HINDUS XI.

A. J. Dosse, c Moss, b Dawson 16
K. H. Jobenputra, c Compton, b Dawson 39
V. R. Amladi, c Rimmer, b Bath 10
M. S. Naik, c Compton, b Mushet 18
M. T. Koptker, l.b.w., Bath 15
R. J. Gharat, c Compton, b Ashley 86
N. D. Ved, c Dawson, b Ashley 26
V. R. Chonker, c Compton, b Ashley 17
K. O. Pardeshi, (Capt.) c Rimmer, b Ashley 10
C. S. Shete, b Ashley 10
M. R. Mistry, not out 6
Extras 9

Total 281

BOWLING.

H. L. Murray 0 for 48.
R. Ashley 5 for 30.
G. Bath 2 for 68.
F. M. Dawson 2 for 97.
R. Mushet 1 for 28.

RESULT:—

The Hindus XI won by 10 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA v. PARSİ GYMKHANA.

PARSI GYMKHANA.
F. K. Nariman, c Anwer, b Botawala 83
Khan, b Botawala 1
M. P. Engineer, c Botawala, b S. Anwer 43
N. F. Canteenwalla, l.b.w., Heptulla 51
P. M. Kateli, l.b.w., Botawala 33
J. R. Mullan, l.b.w., Heptulla 3
A. J. Wadia, c Heptulla, b Hakim 19
H. N. Contractor, c Ibrahim, b Hakim 50
B. K. Kalapesi, l.b.w., Hakim 0
P. M. Dhondli, c Surti, b Botawala 4
R. J. Jamshedji, not out 9
Extras 5

Total 301

BOWLING.

A. U. Botawala 4 for 64.
S. Heptulla 2 for 77.
S. Anwer 1 for 23.
Z. Ahmed 0 for 45.
A. A. Pirbhoy 0 for 43.
A. A. Hakim 3 for 37.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A. A. Hakim, run out 34
S. M. Kadri, l.b.w., Dhondli 20
A. A. Pirbhoy, l.b.w., Jamshedji 20
K. C. Ibrahim, l.b.w., Dhondli 30
M. J. Surti, c and b Jamshedji 1
S. Heptulla, c and b Jamshedji 5
Z. Ahmed, c and b Dhondli 5
A. U. Botawala, c and b Dhondli 1
A. P. Mansuri, not out 1
A. M. Agha, c and b Dhondli 0
S. Anwer, c and b Jamshedji 5
Extras 1

Total 191

BOWLING.

B. K. Kalapesi 0 for 14.
H. N. Contractor 0 for 7.
J. R. Mullan 0 for 23.
R. J. Jamshedji 4 for 59.
P. M. Dhondli 5 for 47.

RESULT:—

Parsi Gymkhana won by 150 runs.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local

Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Bhadrabad Shud 6, 1939
Muslim: Shaban 4, 1338
Parsi: Farvardin 13, 1309
Hightide: 8-50, 7-57
Lowtide: 8-50, 7-57
Sunrise: 6h. 27m.
Sunset: 6h. 40m.
Subhas Bose to speak at Kalkadevi and Ismail College, Andheri at 9 p.m. and 2-15 p.m.
Jannadas Mehta to speak on international situation at Vithalbhai Patel Road at 6-30 p.m.

STUDENTS' MEETING.
Deshaigrah Subhas Chandra Bose will address an exclusively Students' meeting to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Pranjai Cowaji Hall, (Old Wellington Cinema) on India and War.

BIOLOGY IN RELATION TO SOCIETY.
A meeting of the Bombay Biological Association will be held to-day (Monday) at the Royal Institute of Science at 6 p.m. in room No. 95 when Lieut. Col. S. S. Sokhey will speak on "Biology in relation to society".

SUBHAS BOSE TO ADDRESS RAM-WADI MEETING.
Under the auspices of the 'C' Ward Forward Bloc, a public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Ramwadi, Kalkadevi Road, Deshaigrah Subhas Chandra Bose will speak on the present situation. Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

SIT. J. NARAYAN'S LECTURE ON "INDIA AND WAR."
Under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party, Sit. Jayaprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the C.S.P., Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Acharya Patwardhan will speak on "India and the War" on Wednesday, (20th inst.) at 9 p.m. at the Napoo Hall Maidan, Matunga.

HINDI SCHOOL-MATUNGA.
New Hindi Classes will be started from to-day (Monday) at Napoo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.) between 8-30 and 9-30 p.m.
Special Classes for Ladies will be conducted at the same place, between 3-30 and 4-30 p.m.
Intending Candidates may enroll themselves from to-day.

MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS TO DISCUSS PRICE INFLATION.
An urgent meeting of the general medical practitioners of Bombay will be held on Tuesday (September 19), at 3-30 p.m. at the Bhatkuli Lodge, French Bridge, Choupaty, under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Association (Indian Medical Association, Bombay Branch), to consider the emergency arising out of the inflation of prices of medical requisites and the cornering of drugs, and to protest against the Government communication thereon. Dr. Mino G. Bilpodiwal, M.B. B.S. will preside.
Members of the medical profession are requested to attend.

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
JACK BUCHANAN
Mixes Thrills & Laughter in
"THE GANG'S ALL HERE"
with
EDWARD EVERETT HORTON
Also
"MARCH OF TIME!"

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with
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EXTRA!
An M-G-M "CRIME DOES NOT PAY" subject
"WHILE AMERICA SLEEPS"
A Daring Exposure of the Deadly Enemy Spy Activities in the U.S.A.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Son of Zombo" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Gang's All Here" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Lucky Night" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Daughters Courageous" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"The Man in the Iron Mask" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Comrades" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Kapal Kundala" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GANESH FESTIVAL Programmes For Monday

Mr. Jannadas Mehta will speak on the international situation before the Y. M. H. A. Ganapati at Vithalbhai Patel Road at 6-30 p.m.
Mrs. Krishnabai Mote will address only a women's meeting at 3 p.m. on "Gharabahr"; at 10 p.m. Shahr Anant Mule will sing Pawadas before the Matunga Hindu Sabha Ganapati.
Mr. Ullah will hold a cinema show of the Ganges and Southern India only places of Hindus at Kalkadevi Ganapati at 8-30 p.m.
Mr. D. D. Palkshikar of Jiva Daya Mandal will give a magic lantern lecture at Kalyan before Andhra Library Ganapati on 'prohibition and cow-protection' at 9-30 p.m.

Subhas Chandra Bose's Programmes

Under the auspices of the C Ward Forward Bloc, a public meeting will be held at Ramwadi, Kalkadevi to-day night at 9 p.m. Sit. Deshaigrah Subhas Chandra Bose will speak on present situation.
Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside the meeting.
The 3rd talk in the series "The Present Political Situation in India", will be delivered by Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, at 2-15 p.m. in the College Hall (Jogeshwari), to-day (Monday), under the Ismail College Union's auspices.

AIR RAID PRECAUTION CLASSES.
Under the auspices of the Muslim Ambulance Society's Centre, Air Raid Precaution Classes will be conducted on 19 and 20 p.m. (Monday) at 9 p.m. at the Muslim Ambulance Society's Hall, 132A, Kambekar Street, Bombay 3.

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.
A Special meeting of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held at 7-6 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) at the Office of the Committee, Congress House, Bombay, 4.
The Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting of the Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee will be held at 7-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Monday) at the office of the Committee, Congress House, Bombay, 4.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.
The Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Social Service League, Bombay, will be held on Monday, the 2nd October 1939 at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the League's Office, Servants of India Society's House, Fandhurst Road, Girgaum, to transact the following business:—
1. Reading and adoption of the 27th Annual Report and the Audited Statement of Accounts for 1938.
2. Consideration of any other business duly brought forward.

Appeal To Muslim Youth

A function organized by Urdu teachers was held at Beg Mohamad Hall, Muhammadali Road on Sunday to bid farewell to Mr. M. R. Dabir, retired D.E.I. for Urdu Schools B. D. Mr. A. L. Curta presided.

Among those present were Mr. Khatib, the new D.E.I. for Urdu Schools, Bombay, Prof. N. A. Nadvi, Prof. Abdul Rauf, Mr. A. Nur-bhai, Maulvi Abdul Raheem, Maulvi Mahmud Ismail.

Speeches were made eulogizing the services of Mr. Dabir, during his official career, to the cause of education, primary as well as secondary, among the Muslims and expressing the hope that now as Mr. Dabir was freed from official fetters, his valuable experience would be available all the more readily.

In reply, Mr. Dabir said that throughout his life he had always the cause of Muslim education at heart and he tried to help to his utmost extent in its advance and he would continue to do so. He exhorted Muslim youths to put forth their best efforts for Muslim education as that was the only method by which the progress of the community as well as the country towards the acquisition of its rightful status in world was possible. He counselled them however, not to be led away by their enthusiasm, and pay due attention heed to the voice of experience which was fully acquainted with, and could furnish useful guidance in the method of overcoming the various and numerous obstacles in its path.
After refreshments the function terminated.

RAID ON MATUNGA RESIDENT'S HOUSE Many Trunks With German Papers Seized

On receipt of information, the Bombay Police raided, on Saturday night, the house of a resident of Matunga, who is alleged to have been carrying on secret propaganda in furtherance of Nazi activities in the city.
During the search, files of papers of a highly incriminatory character were, it is alleged, discovered by the Police. Suit cases, belonging to certain German Officials were among the other articles seized by them.

It is believed that the raid will furnish the Police with clues to other centres of Nazi activities. No arrests have been made so far.
The Police are unwilling to disclose at present the name of the Nazi propagandist, who is said to be a native of Mysore, pending further inquiries.

APPEAL TO HINDU REFORMERS

Dr. Deshmukh On Divorce Bill

BOMBAY, Sept. 16.
Dr. G. V. Deshmukh has issued the following statement regarding the fate of the Hindu Women's Divorce Bill in the Assembly:—

"I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the effect of the Hindu Women's Divorce Bill, in the Central Assembly. Government's pronouncement that 'if a serious, considered and comprehensive measure to deal with the subject of divorce among Hindu women were produced, the Government would in no way be opposed to the principle of such a measure, is encouraging."

"I would earnestly request the Hindu Community not to go to sleep over this subject. I hope the reformers, legal associations will now get down to it to produce such a measure, instead of waking only to find faults with measures when proposed."—A. P.

DAWOODI BOHRAS' LOYALTY

Appreciation Of Viceroy & Bombay Governor

BOMBAY, Thursday.
The following telegram was sent by His Holiness Sardar Syedna Taher Saifuddin to the Viceroy of India and the Governor of Bombay:—

"On behalf of myself and my followers the Dawoodi Bohra community all over the world, I wholeheartedly support His Imperial Majesty's Government in their chivalrous actions against the brutal acts of enemy of Justice and Freedom. We sincerely pray Almighty to grant complete and brilliant success to British arms and her Allies."

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S REPLY
"I have just received your telegram giving wholehearted support to Great Britain in the present war. I thank you very much for it and can assure you that your sentiments are greatly appreciated."

Private Secretary to the Viceroy replied:—
"His Excellency asks me to thank you most warmly for your telegram of 5th Sept. and to say how much he appreciates the patriotic assurances of yourself and your followers."

Allianz And Stuttgarter Insurance Company

The controller of enemy firms has issued the following press note:—
"The affairs of The Allianz and Stuttgarter insurance company are being investigated under the orders of Government. Shareholders of this company are informed that they should pay premium into any branch of the special Bank as they fall due."

INDIA IS HOME FOR ANGLO-INDIANS

Advice Of Patna Association President To Community

PATNA, Sept. 15.
"For Britishers, India is a sphere of business, service or employment. For Anglo-Indians, no less than it is for Indians, India is a home," declared Mr. M. Morris, M.B.E., I.P. (Retired), in his presidential speech at the annual general meeting of the Patna Provincial Branch of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association.

He added, "Our dependence mainly on low-paid service may have forced most of us merely to exist with no owned land or place to call home. There is no getting out of it that it is in India that we have been born and bred and it is in India that our bones will rest."

"Anglo-Indians, therefore, must fix their outlook in India and by closer association with Indians in their aspirations we must equip ourselves in every way."

Mr. Morris held the term "Domiciled European" a misnomer, a Britisher or another national domiciled in India being a "Domiciled Indian or a naturalised Indian."

Concluding Mr. Morris hoped that all Anglo-Indians would join hands in social and moral upliftment of the community based on a larger background of Indian prosperity.

PLEA FOR DEAR-FOOD ALLOWANCE

Govt. Employees' Federation's Resolution

BOMBAY, Sept. 17.
The General Secretary, All-India Government Employees' Federation, Bombay, writes:—

Under the auspices of the All-India Government Employees' Federation, a meeting of representatives of about 18 associations of Government and semi-Government employees in Bombay was held on Sunday, in Soman Building, Mr. M. N. Talpade presided.

The meeting expressed its disappointment at the attitude adopted by the Bombay Government in fixing the maximum permissible price of articles at so high a figure as 20 per cent. over the prices which were already increased. This had resulted in practical increase of prices much above 20 per cent., and in some cases reaching so high a figure as 100 per cent., as the figures published by the Bombay Grain Dealers' Association showed.

The meeting urged upon the Central Government and the Provincial Government, The Bombay Municipality the necessity to revise the orders and to grant a special allowance of 20 per cent. of the pay, with effect from 1st September, 1939, to all subordinate and inferior employees.

The meeting then appointed a representative Committee to take necessary steps in the matter.

MR. KHER RETURNS TO BOMBAY

POONA, Sept. 17.
The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay, who arrived here last evening, paid a visit this morning to the basic training centre at Loni 11 miles from here.
The Hon. Mr. Kher returned to Bombay this afternoon by the 3-30 train.—A. P.

"Picketing At Restaurant"

Mr. N. B. Parulekar writes:—
Referring to the report appearing in your issue of the 12th under the heading "Picketing at Restaurant", and "Action against refusal to re-instate dismissed workers," I beg to inform you that the said report is absolutely false and is likely to lower our Mr. Tambe's reputation. The facts are that an employee left abruptly the services of Mr. Tambe, proprietor of "Coca" restaurant and through what is known as "Lal Bawta Hotel Kamgar Union" demanded from Mr. Tambe additional payment in lieu of notice. Mr. Tambe naturally refused any such payment at which the picketing was started by this very employee backed by the so-called "Lal Bawta Hotel Kamgar Union". Mr. Tambe had to issue handbills explaining his position for the information of his esteemed customers. To also counteract this propaganda another volunteer was posted with Congress flag in his hand on behalf of Mr. Tambe.

Late in the evening the employee concerned who was picketing "Coca" with Red Flag and also the "Lal Bawta Hotel Kamgar Union" men realised that they had no chance of a success in their undertaking and withdrew the picketing unconditionally and the employee agreed to receive only his earned wages which were never withheld.

BRING DOWN SUGAR PRICES

Sir Abdoolah Haroon's Suggestion For Improvement Of Industry

"It appears to me that after a period of rapid expansion the Indian Sugar Industry is now on the threshold of the second stage of its development, the stage of consolidation and organisation. I am convinced that it is now high time for stock-taking with a view to determining the exact position in which the industry finds itself to-day and to settle the programme of improvement in the various spheres for the future" thus observed Hajji Sir Abdoolah Haroon, President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association in course of his address to the Association's Seventh Annual General meeting held at Cawnpore recently. In this connection, he referred to the efforts of the Governments of the U. P. and Bihar and the Central Government and expressed his satisfaction that the important problems confronting the sugar industry were under consideration of the National Planning Committee and were further intended for consideration at the All-India Sugar Conference which the Government of India had decided to convene in November next. He laid particular emphasis on the necessity of cane development and urged for more concentrated and sustained attention and substantial funds being devoted to improvement of cane cultivation.

SHORT SIGHTED POLICY.
He observed that it was a short-sighted policy on the part of the Central and the Provincial Governments to starve proper cane development and desired them to realise that in the prosperity of the sugar industry lay the possibility of increased revenue to them. He particularly deprecated the comments in the Government of India's resolution on the Report of the Tariff Board on Sugar and expressed the opinion that such comments on the findings of the Tariff Board on questions of fact were bound to undermine public confidence in, and impair the utility of, the body set up by the Government themselves for investigating important problems regarding the industrial development of the country.

REDUCE PRICE.
Referring to the taxes that were imposed on the sugar industry, Hajji Sir Abdoolah Haroon stated that the sugar industry was probably the most heavily taxed industry in the country. He pleaded for immediate steps being taken to bring down the prices of sugar with a view to increase consumption and for this purpose urged for co-operation of the Central and the Provincial Governments with the industry.

INDIAN SUGAR PRODUCTION AND STOCKS
CAWNPORE, Sept. 15.
On the basis of returns received under Sugar Production Rules, 1935 the Director, Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology, Cawnpore, reports the following figures for Sugar Production and Stocks in respect of Central Sugar Factories in India for the fortnight ending 15th August, 1939.

	Mds.
Opening Stock (at factories)	2,524,674
Production of Sugar (for the fortnight)	1,259
Despatches of Sugar (for the fortnight)	126,699
Closing Stock (at factories)	2,399,234

Note:—(a) The detailed figures are being published in the Indian Trade Journal.
(b) These figures relate to 91 factories, representing 65 per cent. of the total cane crushing capacity.

INDUSTRIAL COURT

Draft Rules Discussed

BOMBAY, Sunday.
Draft rules regarding the procedure to be followed by the Industrial Court, which has been constituted in Bombay under the Industrial Disputes Act were discussed at the first meeting of the Court held at the Town Hall yesterday, Mr. Justice Diwata, Mr. B. K. Dalvi and Mr. G. S. Rajadhaksha who constitute the Court were present. Mr. N. A. Meherban, Registrar under the Industrial Disputes Act and Mr. K. R. Wazkar, Secretary, were also present.

The rules of procedure will be duly published by the Court after they are made final.

INDIA AND THE WAR

Britain Must Fulfil Her Pledges, Says Subhas

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose addressed a mammoth meeting on Chowpatty sands on Sunday evening.

He reiterated the view that it was ridiculous for India to profess to fight for the freedom of other countries, while she was herself a slave.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided over the meeting said that the hour of trial had come for the Congress and Congressmen—the time when the chaff would be sifted from the wheat. From the Madras Congress in 1927 to Haripura in 1938, the Congress had passed resolutions setting out its attitude towards war. The time had come to implement all those resolutions.

"OFFICES" TO BLAME
Mr. Subhas Bose, in the course of his speech, said that the public were dissatisfied with the manner in which the Congress was functioning. The people were sorry that the Congress had been weakened and wanted the Congress to resume the fight for freedom. The root cause of the weakness lay in the Congress accepting offices. This had made the people run after the loaves and fishes of office and forget that India was still a slave country and that she had still to fight for Freedom.

Coming to the question of war he declared that the people of India were not consulted before making the declaration that India was supporting Britain.

At the same time an ordinance severely curtailing her freedom had been imposed on her. Also the Government of India Act had been amended so that even the little power that was vested in the Provincial Government had been taken away.

He pointed out how Britain had failed to fulfil her promises even after the last war. Before deciding her attitude towards the present war, she would like to know what her reward would be.

Rise in Prices Does Not Help Agriculturists

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.
Last night a joint meeting of the executive of the Tenants Conference, Rajasthani and Shop-Assistants' Association was held under the presidency of St. Kasalchen Shah. The president discussed the situation arising out of rise in prices due to war. He said that this increase was not even in the interest of the agriculturists.

Mr. Hamdumnyia narrated the difficulties of retail merchants. Mr. Jivamali also said that masses including labourers, shop-assistants were also hit hard by an increase in rates. The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:—

"This meeting is of opinion that even 20 per cent. increase in prices permitted by the Government is highly unjustified and oppressive. This meeting declares that rise in no way in the interest of agriculturists; neither it benefits the retail merchants. On the contrary this rise of 20 per cent. is highly detrimental to the interest of the masses, who are almost half-starved in these days of unemployment. Hence this meeting requests the Government, Congress Committees and the Municipality to take steps to reduce the prices to the original level.
This meeting is of opinion that whenever necessary, these mass organizations should take part in elections and thus to represent the cause in the most effective manner."

be. It was the duty of every Indian to lay down his life in defence of a free India. But they could not fight to perpetuate their own slavery. Let India become free first. Let the people of India who were dying of hunger and thirst, be saved from that doom first. Then would come the time for India to think of helping other countries.

Subhas Bose At Madanpura

BOMBAY, Sunday.
"We are asked to fight for the freedom of Poland, are we less than men that we don't deserve freedom ourselves?"

Thus observed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose at a crowded meeting to-night at Madanpura under the auspices of several Labour organisations of the City. Mr. Bokhari presided.

Considering the international situation, and Britain's commitments, the speaker opined the present was the "most opportune moment to demand India's Independence." The demand could not very well be rejected. Britain would not lightly undertake to precipitate a ministerial crisis and alienate the nation's sympathy.

India could help Britain, not as an unwilling and unequal partner, but as a free country.

Subhas Departure For U. P. Delayed By A Day

Babu Subhas Chandra Bose will leave Bombay for Agra on September 19 and not on the 18th as originally announced. He will visit Lucknow, Allahabad and Benares after his programme at Agra.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1939

A JUST DEMAND

The Congress Working Committee's statement on the war crisis seems to have completely satisfied most Congressmen. It could not do otherwise as it is thoroughly consistent with the well-known policy of the Congress towards war. Even Gandhiji, who would have preferred unconditional active support to Britain on the basis of cent per cent non-violence, realises that the Committee, with its "tremendous responsibility" to the country could not take a purely doctrinaire attitude, as "the nation had not yet imbibed the non-violent spirit requisite for the possession of the strength which disdains to take advantage of the difficulty of the opponent." He, therefore, not only acquiesces in the statement but also hopes that it "will receive unanimous support from all parties among Congressmen." He can do so with a clear conscience because he believes that "recognition of India, and for that matter of all those who are under the British Crown, as free and independent nations seems to me to be the natural corollary of British professed to democracy" and that if the war means anything less, "the co-operation of dependent countries can never be honestly voluntary, unless it is based on non-violence." And the Congress asks for nothing more from Britain than the fulfilment of her own promises to India, past and present.

In Britain's Interest

Some critics of the Congress object that the Working Committee's statement means bargaining with Britain. That is not a fair way of representing the Congress attitude. Congress only fears relying again on precarious promises of freedom and democracy. And who can say she has no reason to be cautious? Nor are Congress terms unreasonable or prejudicial to Britain's interests, so as to justify the criticism that Congress is taking undue advantage of Britain's difficulties. In

Gandhiji's words the Congress asks for only "a clear declaration of their policy from the British Government with such corresponding action as is possible amidst martial conditions." And response to this demand is as much in Britain's interests as India's. That is precisely why the *Manchester Guardian* declares that "India deserves to be treated as a full equal." It will be most unwise for Britain to turn down the most reasonable demand of the Congress.

Need For Unity And Discipline

What Britain will do will depend in no small measure on the unity in the Congress ranks. The newly created War Sub-Committee, therefore, makes an earnest appeal to all Congressmen to "put an end to internal controversy and conflict" and to be thoroughly united and disciplined. It says: "Our first duty is to tune up our organisation and keep it in a fit condition for whatever demands might be made upon it. Secondly, we must not individually or severally act or speak hastily, precipitating a development before its proper time. We must function in accordance with the spirit of the Working Committee's statement and not overreach it or belie it in our words or deeds; that would be a disservice to the larger cause we seek to serve, as well as to this unity, which is essential in our ranks." One cannot know how the British Government will respond to the Congress demand. It is said there will be another interview between Gandhiji and the Viceroy and that the former will be accompanied by the Congress President and the War Sub-Committee. Such an interview is an absolute necessity. And if the Viceroy is reasonable, he will find the Congress leaders even more so. For obvious reasons the Congress is even more interested than Britain in a victory for democracy and freedom.

A Lightning Stroke

We had hoped that recent activities in Russia, including the article by *Pravda*, did not portend anything sensational although they did puzzle and perplex observers. We must admit that our hope has not been realised. Russia has taken action which is literally sensational. Her armies have marched into Poland, without any warning beyond a few hours' previous notice in the night to the Polish Ambassador in Moscow, the argument being that the Soviet Union since "order and peace in Eastern Poland is no longer guaranteed in consequence of the defection of the former Polish State and the flight of the Polish State." The Polish Embassy in Paris has lost no time in contradicting M. Molotov's cynical statement that the Polish Government is bankrupt and in claiming that the Government is still in Poland exercising its authority and that the President is also in Poland.

It is difficult to understand the full implications of Russia's altogether unexpected move. It is still more difficult to visualise with any degree of definiteness the international consequences of it. Meanwhile, it is sufficient to note that M. Stalin's lightning stroke has immediately caused a large number of notes of interrogation to spring up. Is the ground for action not the

ground on which Herr Hitler threatened military measures against Czechoslovakia before Munich and one of the grounds on which he has actually taken those measures against Poland? Why has Russia chosen this moment to protect those minorities with her armed strength? The excuse given in the Note addressed to ambassadors in Moscow by the Soviet Minister, M. Molotov, that "former treaties are no longer valid since the Polish State no longer exists and the whereabouts of the Polish Government are unknown" is hardly tenable because the Polish State does exist and the Polish Government is engaged in a life and death struggle with the Nazi aggressor. And, finally, is the armed intervention an act of aggression by Russia of all countries? These questions, unfortunately, arise inevitably at any rate at this stage, although they are intensely distasteful. The Polish Embassy at London has condemned the Russian invasion as a flagrant act of direction aggression. Another question that also inevitably arises is what will be the position of Britain and France who have taken up arms in defence of the independence and integrity of Poland against aggression by force? The whole world has been plunged into extreme confusion. Let us most earnestly hope it has not been plunged into something infinitely worse.

Purse To Malaviya

All India will cordially welcome the appeal for a purse to be presented to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on his completion of fifty years of public service, issued over the signature of the Maharaja of Bikaner, Patiala, Kotah, Cochin, Darbhanga and other prominent leaders. Gandhiji is understood to have suggested that the purse should be not less than fifteen lakhs of rupees. It is a reasonable suggestion, considering the meritorious services of Pandit Malaviya in almost every sphere of national life. Nor is it difficult to collect that sum if the Purse

Committee is representative enough and its members are earnest in discharging the responsibility they accept. The venerable Pandit will enter on his 79th year in December next and there are few Indians, indeed, who have such a long and unbroken record of public service. And as the appeal in question points out, he has enjoyed the confidence and respect of his countrymen of all classes and conditions of life. His numerous friends and admirers, particularly the alumni of the Benares Hindu University which he founded, should regard it a privilege to contribute generously to the Purse Fund.

Ukrainians And The Soviet

(By OBSERVATEUR)

In order to understand the complete significance of the sensational statement published by the "Pravda" of Moscow and summarised in the "Reuter" message of the 15th instant and its connexion with the reoriented Soviet foreign policy, it is necessary to survey briefly the situation of the Ukrainians in Poland.

The demand for Ukrainian autonomy could be traced back to the year 1880. It was in eastern Galicia of which Lwow or Lemberg is the capital that the first stirrings of what may be described as the Ukrainian national consciousness expressed themselves, significantly enough, under the inspiration of Vienna—the precursor of the Berlin of yesterday and the Moscow of to-day.

Austrian imperialism succeeded in its objective of setting the Ukrainians against the Poles even if it did not succeed so well in alienating them from their brother Russians. They were rechristened Ruthenians under the Greek Church the influence of which was pressed into Austrian service and Austrian political domination. Rome claimed the Poles and the religious antagonism was accentuated by the political. The Ukrainians in this region were peasants and workers living under the economic domination of the Polish landowners.

A chair was founded of Ruthenian literature in the University of Vienna and the clergy, with its 'Barbareum'—an ecclesiastical academy—played its traditional role. Lemberg even to-day boasts a Latin Catholic Archbishop and a Ruthenian Archbishop and an Armenian-Catholic Bishop—a unique spectacle in modern times.

On the 25th June 1919, the Supreme Council of the Allied Powers empowered Poland to occupy the Ukrainian territory on certain conditions with the eventual grant of autonomy to the annexed territory. In December last, the issue was raised by the Ukrainian delegates in the Polish Diet. Their demands were for autonomy of the provinces of Halicz and Volynia which have a Ukrainian majority and complete control over administration except in the matters of national defence and finance which were to be controlled by the Central Government. The Ukrainians claim autonomy for a territory covering 136,000 sq. Km. including that of the districts of Lwow, Lublin and Krakovia with a total population of a millions out of the total 30 of Poland.

This population includes Polish minorities, Jews and other people. The "Pravda's" quotation of

the number is, therefore, occultly fraudulent because the Ukrainians could total at most at about 7 millions although their exact figure must be on reliable and objective testimony, in the neighbourhood of 4,200,000.

The Ukrainians are claimed to be a nation of 40 millions scattered over different territory from sub-carpathis Russia to Bukovina and Bessarabia not to mention the emigrants in Canada and the United States.

Hitler no doubt desired to pursue the line of policy inherited by the Wilhelmstrasse with the double purpose of weakening Poland on the one hand and on the other of opening up the gate to Russia to the triumphant army of the III Reich.

The role to-day is reversed and, as the mobilization of the Soviet army reported earlier during the weeks past clearly indicated, the Soviet diplomacy has usurped under, presumably, the deliberate consent of Berlin the initiative and diverted or is seeking to divert the Nazi "Drag Nach Osten".

The "Pravda" allegations are neither honest nor true—this we can assert on the testimony from

independent sources. Whatever the mistakes of the Polish Government may have been in the past, to-day the country is completely united. The internal strife of every kind has ended, thanks to the brutal acts of Nazi expansionism and the monstrous diktat of Munich. Poland's weakness in the economic field has been responsible for many acts that her enemies have sought to cite as a justification for the enslavement of this little but gallant nation. Pilsudski may have been a dictator: but he was more of the Polish patriot who strove to create a free and strong nation out of the dreams of men and women—curiously enough representing the Polish nobility and intellectuals who, even before French Revolution lit up the dark corners of Europe, strove for mental emancipation and political freedom—who had resisted the tyranny of Petrograd and Berlin.

It is not true that Poland has been vanquished or is likely to be vanquished under the attack of Nazi invaders. Nazi Germany has not yet scored and is not likely in future also to score a decisive victory on the Eastern Front.

The Congress And War

By D. F. Karaka

The Wardha declaration bears on every word of it the stamp of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There seems to be little doubt that the drafting of the Congress statement was left to the Pandit, who has hastened back from China in view of the European crisis.

In other quarters—chiefly in the Anglo-Indian press—the Congress declaration has been found disappointing, if only because it "falls to give a clear lead to the country". One should have thought it would be the national list press which, if at all, should make that complaint. It is strange that Anglo-India should worry so much about the "unclear" lead of the Congress to the people of India. It is also said that "expressions of opinion from all sections of the Indian press and public, and even from Congressmen themselves, leave no doubt about the real feeling of the Indian people. Now if the real feeling of the Indian people is clear, and if, according to the Anglo-Indian press, expressions of opinion have left no doubt, what is the necessity now of waiting a clear lead from the Congress. The Congress has refrained from committing itself to a definite policy, saying that it is for England to declare its war aims first and to say whether or not the democracy it claims to be fighting for, is like Tientsin, just "a local affair." And that is precisely what the Congress wants to find out. Does England believe in democracy in India or does it merely believe in democracy in Poland and Europe?

Among the many papers, which have expressed their eagerness in awaiting the Congress declaration, the "Manchester Guardian" put it very well, when it said, that it is time that England realised that freedom for India was not only in the interest of India, but essential for the welfare of Britain. It is this realisation that must come to Britain of its own accord without India having to point it out to Britain. The Congress Working Committee have shown great tact in refraining from making any demands or even offering terms to the British Government. They merely say that before India can express an opinion it must know clearly what is in Britain's mind.

One of the brilliant touches, so typical of the Pandit, is to be found in his reference to the loyal support offered by Indian Princes to the cause of democracy. One cannot help feeling that the remarks of the Congress on the democracy existing in the very States of these same princes, even

in so serious and important a document, does make an amusing reading. The Anglo-Indian press must learn to cultivate that sense of balance and humour to be able to appreciate the finer points of Pandit Jawaharlal's draft. The draft is not disappointing because it falls to give a clear lead to this country. On the contrary, it makes it certain that whatever lead it will finally give to the people of India will be clear and unwavering. Let Britain and the Anglo-Indian press remember that.

THE HALF-COLUMN By "DIM"

Van Paassen, the Dutch journalist, narrates in his book the story of Klaes, the charcoal-burner, and Soetken, his wife. It is the second half of the 16th century. The town is Damme in Flanders, where Klaes was burnt by slow fire in the market place. It was the sentence of the tribunal that judged him guilty. His only crime was that he had inherited the goods of his brother, who died before him.

In the night that followed Soetken took her son by the arm to the Grande Place. She entreated the sergeant to allow her to kiss the face of her dead husband and to gather some ashes to preserve his memory. And the sergeant consented, and when she had done all that, she knelt and prayed for the peace of her man's soul.

When the first pale streaks of the dawn appeared they left the market place and returned home. And coming home Soetken took a piece of red silk and a piece of black silk and made a sash of them. She sewed two strings round them and placed the ashes in the sash and fastened it round Thyl's neck and she said: "My son, these ashes are the man's blood and the black is my mourning. I place these ashes on your heart and on the heart of every son of these Netherlands in all eternity. And whenever or wherever in this world there is an injustice or a wrong committed these ashes will beat on your heart. And you will speak without fear, even at the danger of death, for all those who have been reviled and oppressed for their conscience's sake." And Thyl said: "It will be so." And the widow embraced the orphan and the sun rose—and my half-column began.

Russo-Japanese Surprise

The conclusion of an armistice on the Russo-Japanese border was so utterly unexpected that it has naturally come as a surprise to the whole world and, in particular, to China. It is reported to have caused "a painful impression" in Chungking. Even if it be true, we are inclined to share the opinion of the Chinese that the truce will not affect the valuable Soviet assistance which China has continually been receiving ever since the beginning of the war with China. Should, however, the armistice be followed by a regular Non-Aggression Pact between Russia and Japan, as is being anticipated, the situation would be different. Such a Pact would enable Japan to concentrate all her energies and resources, particularly those that were immobilized by Russia—and they are very considerable—against China. In that case China would find herself in a really serious position.

The Submarine Menace

German submarines are still active not only in the North Sea but also in the Atlantic. But while the losses, which British shipping is meeting with, are inevitable the hunt for the submarines which has already started is bound to conquer the menace in due course of time. The success that has already been achieved—the details of which cannot, of course, be fully given—is a guarantee of it. Time is with Britain and France. But what is of immediate urgency is that the submarines should not be allowed bases in Central and South America.

Price Control

The Bombay Municipal Corporation's resolution on price control accurately voices the feeling of the people in the city. While it appreciates the timely action taken by Government in fixing a maximum limit for prices, it also recommends that the conditions in this respect be reviewed from time to time and orders revised so as to suit the requirements of a particular period. Just at present the limit fixed is believed by many to be less favourable to the wage-earners than to traders and producers. It will be well to appoint a special representative committee to investigate price conditions and to make recommendations.

mentations to Government. It should, of course, be remembered in fixing prices that some incentive is given to producers to speed up production so as to fill the gap created by restricted imports. For every scheme of price control will break down hopelessly if there is a prolonged shortage of supply.

Hindu Women's Divorce Bill

Dr. Deshmukh's motion at the Delhi session of the Central Assembly to refer to the Select Committee his Bill to give Hindu women the right to divorce has been rejected by the House by 32 votes to 15. This is hardly a surprise when Government are opposed to the Bill and the Congress Party is absent from the Assembly. Mr. Thorne, the acting Home Member, said that, with this Bill out of the way, there was a better chance for a more practicable and comprehensive one and that, if reformers would formulate such a measure, Government would not oppose its principle. We do not know if in the present conditions in the country there is any chance of a fresh non-official Bill coming up in the Central Legislature. There is decidedly a better chance in the Provincial Legislatures. The Bombay Legislative Council has already before it Mr. B. D. Lala's Bill "to provide for dissolution and nullity of marriages among Hindus," which runs on exactly the same lines as the Baroda legislation on the subject. This Bill has certainly a good chance of success. In any case, it should be strongly and ceaselessly supported by the reformers throughout the province.

Reforms In Jaipur

It is gratifying to learn from Seth Jammal Bajaj that the Maharaja of Jaipur has agreed to accept almost all the constitutional demands of the local Praja Mandal. We trust the Maharaja will soon issue a proclamation specifying in details the reforms he has decided to grant for the time being and his plan for the grant of further reforms till Responsible Government is achieved by the people. The present reforms, we expect, are in response to Gandhiji's scheme of minimum demands, ensuring a reign of the law and the right to carry on constitutional agitation peacefully for the purpose of winning further reforms. We hope both the

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

The Soviet Government, says a Moscow message, handed the Polish Ambassador a Note on Saturday night informing him that the Red Army would cross into Poland on Sunday morning at 6 a.m. sharp to protect the Ukrainians and white Russian minorities.

Political circles in Simla regard the Congress statement as "not unhelpful." "As a matter of fact it is most helpful. It helps Britain in the realisation of her avowed ideals in connection with this war."

"The most complete refutation of the Working Committee's thesis comes from the fact that Turkey, the heir of the Ottoman Empire, is to-day Great Britain's friend and ally"—Anglo-India.

From now on you must cease to think that Turkey was "carved up" among Allied Powers through secret treaties during the war, that Kemal Ataturk rose and saved his country in spite of Britain and that the present Turko-British relations are a tribute to Britain's—er—proverbial adaptability of strength and determination.

At any rate you have been told the truth authoritatively even though the truth be historically nonsensical.

The same authoritative source informs us that "lack of progress" in the matter of India's freedom "is not the fault of Great Britain" also.

But this we refuse to accept. It implies that Great Britain is partly responsible for the "lack of progress."

Such recognition, moreover, affords material for Nazi propaganda against which Anglo-India itself quite rightly warns us.

So far as we are concerned the reported possibility of a Russo-Japanese Non-Aggression Pact has failed. That is, we recovered our wits within half an hour of receiving the news. And in a spirit of full and unqualified realpolitik, we offer our congratulations to both.

Russian troops have crossed the Polish border. The position, however, still remains one of puzzlement as usual. Is the march into Poland intended to protect her a la Slovakia for instance or to establish closer consultative contact with Germany?

Since writing the above, Russia has come to our relief and fully clarified the whole position. See top of this column and the Note addressed by M. Molotov to all ambassadors in Moscow.

The *Observateur Romano*, the organ of the Vatican, pays enthusiastic tribute to the magnificent defence of Warsaw. The grateful troops ought to thank also the Nazis for their renewed repression of Catholics in Germany.

It is reported that the Fuhrer flew over the German lines in Poland a couple of days ago.

We are not, of course, told whether the flight was made in an aeroplane or over a table covered with a war map.

"It is far cheaper to travel by road than by rail. Take my car, for instance."

"Thanks, where do you keep it?"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

A purse is doubly empty when it is full of borrowed money.

A man's best friend is a sufficiency of the almighty rupee.

Why is it always easier to coax a woman than it is to persuade her?

Bashful lovers and kernels of corn usually turn white when they pop.

A proverb is but another name for an undisputed fact with whiskers on it.

A good many of the pictures in the rogues gallery are steel engravings.

Maharaja and the people will work steadily to reach the common ideal of Responsible Government.

London Considering New Situation

(Continued from Page 1).
lines of M. Molotov's speech and states:

"The Polish-German war has revealed the rottenness of the Polish State and its Government. During the ten days of the war, Poland has lost all her industrial districts and cultural centres. Warsaw as capital no longer existed, and the Polish Government has broken up. It no longer shows any signs of life, and this means that the Polish State and its Government actually no longer exists. In consequence the agreement signed between the Soviet Union and Poland have become invalid."

"FREEING PEOPLE FROM WAR. The Note adds that the Soviet Government intends to take all measures to free the Polish people from the war, in which they have been dragged by their misguided leaders, and to give them the opportunity of beginning a peaceful life.—Reuter.

NEW BURDEN ON POLISH FORCES

London Official Quarters Considering New Situation

LONDON, Sept. 17. The new situation that has arisen in consequence of the Russian invasion of Poland will have to be examined very seriously before possible consequences and future effects can be foreseen, Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learnt in official quarters.

It is clear that a new burden has been thrust upon Polish forces, already struggling gallantly against heavy odds. The fact that the Russian coup was in preparation has been sufficiently

GREENWOOD CONDEMNS SOVIET INVASION

But Britain's Pledge To Poland Stands, He Says

LONDON, Sept. 17. Mr. Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the Labour Opposition, told Reuter: "The world will be profoundly shocked to learn that the U. S. S. R. has invaded Poland. The reason so far disclosed appears to me completely inadequate and without any justification. The repercussions of this action cannot yet be foreseen. Speculation is futile. One thing, however, is certain. Whatever may happen, Britain's pledge to Poland will be honoured. Polish freedom is the symbol of all the hopes we cherish—the final overthrow of tyranny and the liberation of the forces of Democracy and Freedom. If Poland should temporarily be crushed, she will rise again in a new glory typifying conquest over dictatorship and the establishment of permanent freedom in the world."—Reuter.

PARIS NOT SURPRISED

PARIS, Sept. 17. The entry of Soviet troops into Polish territory has caused no real surprise in political circles here. It is pointed out in Paris despite the efforts of German propaganda there is nothing to prove that the Soviet move was made in agreement with the Reich, or indicates that the U. S. S. R. is entering the war on the side of Germany.—Reuter.

NAZIS BOMB CIVILIANS

Polish President's Telegram To Roosevelt

BUCHAREST, Sept. 17. A telegram, declaring "in the past few days German aircraft operating in Poland have deliberately and methodically bombed towns and villages containing no conceivable military objectives" has been sent to President Roosevelt by President Moscicki of Poland, via the American Minister here.

The telegram adds 1,000 civilians have been killed and wounded.—Reuter.

Germany To Renew Trade Pact With Rumania

BUCHAREST, Sept. 17. Herr Clodius, Chief Economic Secretary of the German Foreign Office, has arrived to discuss German-Rumanian commercial arrangements.

Emphasising his visit is not concerned with the war, Herr Clodius said the existing arrangements expired on October 1, and it is necessary to fix new quotas.—Reuter.

Seth Bajaj At Banastali

BANASTALI, (Jaipur), September 16.

Seth Jammalal Bajaj was accorded a hearty reception by the local residents on his arrival here.

He came here accompanied by Messrs Hiralal Sastri, Chiranjilal Misra and others. He paid a visit to the Girls' School, managed by Mrs. Hiralal Sastri.—United Press.

KHAKSARS ARRESTED

LUCKNOW, Sept. 17. Eight Khaksars were arrested at Amin-ud-Daula Park to-day for defying the Government order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C.—United Press.

How "Cheyenne" Was Sunk

Members of the crew when interviewed revealed that a British destroyer came to the scene while the submarine was still shelling the ship.

The submarine promptly submerged.

The destroyer dropped depth-charges and then sank the "Cheyenne" as wreckage was a danger to navigation.—Reuter.

Jawahar At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 17. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Chairman of the Congress War Sub-Committee, accompanied by his Secretary, Mr. S. D. Upadhyaya, arrived here to-night. Leftists and other Congressmen received them.—United Press.

DESTROYED BY BOMB?

Fate Of German Air Ministry Building In Berlin

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 17. The whole entrance to the German Air Ministry in Berlin has been destroyed, presumably by a bomb, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "Politiken." All windows on the side facing Leipzigerstrasse are stated to have been smashed, and the explosion has also damaged the windows of a big departmental store opposite the Ministry and other shops in the vicinity.—Reuter.

DELHI CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17. Mr. Mukundlal Johri, acting General Secretary of the Delhi Provincial Congress Socialist Party, was arrested by the police to-day.

The arrest was made at his residence which was searched by the police two days ago.—United Press.

Fresh Elections To Delhi Congress

NEW DELHI, Sept. 17. In compliance with the decision of the Congress Working Committee disaffiliating the Delhi Provincial Congress Committee, the Delhi District Congress Committee has fixed September 25 for the fresh election of members to the Provincial Congress Committee.—United Press.

Emperor Of Manchukuo To Visit Japan

TOKYO, (By Air Mail). His Majesty the Emperor of Manchukuo has informally decided to visit Japan on the 2,600th anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire next year. His Majesty visited Japan in April, 1935, the year following His Majesty's ascent to the throne.—United Press.

Br. Plan For Ration Books

LONDON, Sept. 17. It is officially announced that September 29 has been fixed for national registration, which will be used "inter alia," as the basis for the issue of food and ration books. The enumeration will be carried out by 65,000 officials, each serving a district of about 500 people.—Reuter.

Polish Submarine Interned

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 17. A damaged Polish submarine has arrived in Swedish territorial waters near Landsort. The vessel and crew have been interned.—Reuter.

New Turn In Rajkot Affairs

W. I. S. Resident To Draw Up Fresh Draft Of Reforms?

(From Our Correspondent) RAJKOT, Sept. 16. A strong report has it that the Resident for the States of Western India has been in sole charge of the Rajkot State Reforms. Mr. Dhabar, President Rajkot Praja Parishad, is reported to be in communication with the Resident to recast the reforms appreciably as would be welcomed by the State subjects.

The Agency authorities have arranged the distribution of famine relief in the administered and semi-administered areas through the Ramkrishna Mission of Kathiawar.

RELIEF IN PORBANDER

The Porbander Durbar has appointed non-official committees for famine relief. As to fodder stock the committee in collaboration with the State authorities have disposed of the fodder stock of 21 lakhs of pounds and have ordered the purchase of a fresh stock. To prevent inconvenience, a cattle camp is opened at Porbander, where all cattle handed over to the Mahajan are looked after. So far, Rs. 23,000 are distributed among the people and a sum of Rs. 41,000 is earmarked for Tagavi and well-sinking loans. Other relief works have already begun.

TRIBUNALS

The Western India States Agency Resident has constituted the following Tribunals for the trial of offences committed against the Defence of India Ordinance:—The Political Agents Eastern, Western, Sabar Kantha Agencies and the Officer-in-Charge of Civil Station Rajkot for all areas administered under their respective charge including railway lands and these Political Agents, Additional District and Sessions Judge Kathiawar, Chief or Talukdar in whose area the offence is committed so far as semi-judicial areas under Agency Management are concerned. In cases of Regency administration of States of Talukas the authority will lie with the Political Agents of those respective areas.

The Western India States Agency Resident has appointed the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Western India and Gujarat States, as the civil authority for the administered areas under W.I.S.A. and District Superintendent of Police, for the Sabar Kantha division as the civil authority in Sabar Kantha Agency.

The Central Government has absolutely prohibited the bringing of matches from the territory of Dhrol State into British India.

GERMANS CLAIM FALL OF BREST-LITOVSK

(Continued from Page 1.) forces of the three German invading armies—from East Prussia in the north, Upper Silesia in the west, and Slovakia in the south, met near Wlodawa to the south of Brest-Litovsk.

According to a German broadcast German troops have occupied the citadel of Brest-Litovsk and 600 men have been taken prisoners.—Reuter.

ARTILLERY OPEN FIRE

LONDON, Sept. 17. A Warsaw communique states that the enemy artillery fire at long range was partly directed against the centre of Warsaw.—Reuter.

ORDERS TO QUIT AIX-LA-CHAPELLE

And Warning to Inhabitants Not To Leave Germany.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 17. All families residing in Aix-la-chapelle have been ordered to evacuate. It is stated that only the old and infirm will be allowed to travel by train or motorcar. Others including children over twelve must travel on foot. The journey to Cologne will take three days. Each will be carrying his own food and a maximum of 33 pounds of luggage. All other possessions will have to be abandoned.

THE INHABITANTS HAVE BEEN WARNED THAT ANY EFFORTS TO ESCAPE INTO BELGIUM OR HOLLAND WILL RESULT IN CONFISCATION OF ALL PROPERTY.—REUTER.

IN CASE OF DEATH OR DISABLEMENT

Compensation Scheme For Indian Seamen

LONDON, Sept. 16. It is understood that the details of a scheme of compensation for lascars on account of death or disablement due to enemy action at sea will be announced shortly. Lascar and European schemes of compensation have been considered by His Majesty at the same time.

The High Commissioner of India has kept in touch by consultation with the British Government and the Government of India and will continue to give a close personal attention to the interests of the lascars here.

Representatives from the High Commissioner's Office have been sent to meet Indian seamen who have been rescued and also to those who were injured in order to ascertain their immediate needs and to see what can be done for them in this country pending their repatriation.—Reuter.

EVACUATION ON GERMAN-BELGIUM FRONTIER

Refugees From Poland In Rumania

LONDON, Sept. 17. A Bucharest message says that Poles will be allowed to cross the Rumanian Frontier provided military formations are immediately disbanded. Representatives of 37 Foreign Legations and Embassies have now reached the Polish-Rumanian frontier from the interior of Poland.

Thousands of refugees from Poland are flocking in Rumanian territory but accommodation is reported to be very limited.

On the Western Front M. Daladier visited the French general headquarters.

According to a Paris report the enemy is sending infantry columns from the Polish Front to the Western Front and troops are being marched to the West and they are halfway on the Luxembourg border.

A report from Brussels says that people in many towns and villages on the German-Belgium Frontier have been ordered to evacuate. Each one of them should carry only 33 pounds of luggage and should also carry food, only those with children and invalids are allowed to travel by automobiles or train. Any one attempting to escape into Belgium or French territory will be punished.—Reuter.

WAR & NEW ZEALAND'S CONTRIBUTION

LONDON, Sept. 16. News that New Zealand has decided to put into camp for training force for service at Home or Overseas is an occasion for reminder in a statement issued by the Ministry of Information of New Zealand's record in last war, when she despatched to various fighting fronts 100,444 men.

They proved themselves troops of the highest calibre. Dominion contribution was ten per cent of her then population namely 1,089,825 people. Cost to New Zealand of her effort was £26,000,000 and all her loans for this stupendous effort were raised within her own borders. The only sum due to Britain at the end of the war was for cost of munitions and certain camp and other expenses amounting to £26,000,000. New Zealand's first undertaking was an expeditionary force of 360 officers and 8139 other ranks which left for Egypt little more than two months after war had been declared. Previously to that force, 1,400 officers and men been sent in two transports take over Samoa which, in spite of the presence of German cruiser squadron in those waters was accomplished without undue incident.

Expeditionary forces require to be maintained at strength with periodic reinforcements. New Zealand added to her liabilities in this respect by deciding to add to her main body and maintain at full strength, a rifle brigade. She had later commitments also in Palestine where she maintained a mounted brigade.—B.O.W.

Evacuation Of School Children

LONDON, Sept. 16. According to a statement from the Board of Education it is clear that the evacuation of children which began just prior to the declaration of War has been carried out with great success.

Supplementary evacuations are still proceeding in some areas and there have been instances in which these are given rise to some delay in opening schools. In most of the reception areas, however, schools are already either open or expected to open very shortly with double shifts or some other expedient.—B.O.W.

NORWEGIAN SHIP STRIKES MINE AND SINKS

Seventeen Passengers Missing

FLUSHING, Sept. 17. It is revealed to-day that the Norwegian steamer "Rinda" "en route" to Antwerp sank after striking a mine off Terschelling on September 13.

The Italian steamer "Provvidenza" rescued and landed here 20 persons including four Americans while 17 including four Americans are still missing.—Reuter.

SETTLING DOWN TO WARTIME CONDITIONS

Relaxation Of London Traffic Restrictions

LONDON, Sept. 16. Everywhere in London, and Britain's other large cities elaborate air-raid precautions are manifest. Less easily observed are A.R.P. in industry.

But according to an article in the "Financial News" now that work is proceeding night and day, it will not be long before industry is in that virtually invulnerable state which Civil Defence Act claims to secure. In many fundamental departments, indeed, full preparation has already been made. Necessary reserves of switch-gear and similar equipment are available for immediate repairs of any electrical generating plants which may be destroyed, a supply of railway material is available for quick repair work. Government has prepared stock of building material.

Although night life in West End is still severely restricted owing to "Blackout" Regulations, London is rapidly accommodating itself to wartime conditions. Reopening of theatres and cinemas in Central London until 10 p.m. and in outer suburbs and the rest of country until 10 p.m. marks important relaxation of restrictions on vehicles, also permits of freer movement at night although this will be offset by rationing of petrol which takes effect from tomorrow week.—B.O.W.

SECOND CONTINGENT OF MILITIAMEN

Recruitment In Britain In Full Swing

LONDON, Sept. 16. Notices calling up the second contingent of militiamen served before the declaration of war came into force yesterday.

Throughout the day, men who are 20 and 21 years reported at barracks in high spirits. Many were welcomed by the first contingent which has completed preliminary training and is now being drafted for technical instruction. Accommodation for militiamen consists of excellent huts and after September none will be under canvas.

Many reported one day early in case uncertain train services made them late. Meanwhile, voluntary enlistment proceeds rapidly and regimental pools are growing fast. Great rush took place during the crisis before the declaration of War and recruiting now settled down to a steady stream.

A feature of formation of reserves of manpower is the controlled enlistment resulting in ordered and rapid training.—B.O.W.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Comfortable Monetary Position

(SPECIAL CABLE.) LONDON, Sept. 16. On the money market, loans continued fully adequate for all requirements.

Apart from the high level, the bankers' deposits outside institutions also appeared amply supplied with loanable funds.

This comfortable monetary position resulted in some easiness in discount rates early in the week but with the bank rate maintained at four per cent, there was a steadier tendency latterly.

This week's treasury bill allotment rate was only a shade easier at £3/11 compared with £3/12. Wall-Street closed.

Transshipment On B. N. Railway

BILASPUR, Sept. 17. The District Transportation Officer, B. N. Railway, wires to-day:—

"Reference my Y 122 of 9th instant, in addition to transshipment of day light passenger trains, transshipment of night passenger trains and luggage also will be started with effect from the night of 18th instant."—United Press.

Implement Haripura Resolution

"FORWARD BLOC'S" CALL TO CONGRESS

BOMBAY, Sunday. At the recent meeting of the All-India Working Committee of the Forward Bloc held at Wardha from September 8 onwards the present situation was discussed at great length. On September 12 certain resolutions were adopted and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose has released them.

The All-India Working Committee of the Forward Bloc protested against the action of the British Government in announcing to the world that India is a belligerent Power in the present war on the side of Great Britain. Such an announcement was altogether unwarrantable. It had been made without any reference to the wishes of the Indian people and is consequently a violation of the principles of democracy and freedom.

The Committee also condemned the amendment to the Government of India Act, 1935, which has been recently passed into law. This amendment robs the Provincial Governments of what slender powers they possess and it vests the Government of India with dictatorial powers. The Committee is astounded that such a step should have been taken by the British Government at a time when they claimed to have entered the war in the cause of democracy and freedom and when the Indian people are looking forward to the achievement of their political goal of complete independence.

PROTEST AGAINST ORDINANCES. The Committee expressed its emphatic condemnation of the ordinances recently promulgated by the Government of India, which amount to a negation of

MAHATMA'S ROLE IN SOLVING INDIA'S PROBLEM

(Continued from Page 1).

nent understanding between India and Britain and far from quarrelling with the Congress for asking for a declaration says: "The question goes far beyond India, but India does well to ask it."

Another paper says: "Indians are entitled to feel that they have a personal stake in the war and that their leaders are playing an active part in its prosecution."

The general tenor of the comments in the press is one of sympathy for the demand for a declaration of policy and immediate action to "lay foundations of willing co-operation at the centre."

SPECULATION IN SIMLA

Several reports and suggestions are current in Simla. One is that the Secretary of State should make an immediate declaration. Another foreshadows a Conference of leaders convened by the Viceroy. The third suggestion is that as transitional measures the number of elected members in the Central Assembly should be doubled and arrangements might be made for installing a popular Cabinet for the Viceroy.

In the meantime there is a good deal of speculation regarding Sir T. B. Sapru's visit to Simla.

Will he be asked to suggest a scheme for a Provisional Federal Cabinet?

ADVISORY COMMITTEES

It is understood, however, Government may soon bring forward plans for one or more Advisory Committees with Princes and leaders to help the Central Government.

SATISFACTORY RESPONSE. So far as war preparations are concerned the official view here is that the response of the country has been magnificent and the Provincial Governments have shown energy and capacity in organising protective measures and dealing with the problems arising from the emergency.

LONDON-PARIS SERVICE

Imperial Airways and Air France have agreed to pool their resources on the London-Paris route and to share receipts; the new arrangement commences with the winter season which starts on 4th October. Tickets will be interchangeable, and there will be no increase in fares. It has been felt for some time that the present arrangement gives too many services during some parts of the day and not enough at others. It is possible that next winter night services will be provided. At present Imperial Airways and British Airways operate seven services a day, and Air France a service every hour on the hour from 09-00 to 19-00 hours except on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, when some of the services are suspended.

German-Rumanian Agreement On Minorities Problem

BUCHAREST, Sept. 17. Complete agreement concerning the treatment of German minorities has been reached between the Government and the German minority leaders, according to the official News Agency.—Reuter.

Two Weeks Of The War

Polish Resistance Unbroken While French Troops Are Active On German Soil
RUSSIAN INTERVENTION CHANGES SITUATION

(By Our Special Correspondent)

"Upon whom did we inflict a single injury in these years, or from whom have we taken his possessions?"

—ADOLF HITLER.

It is exactly two weeks that, thanks to the territorial ambitions of the German Dictator, Europe was plunged into another great war. The tragic drama of 1914 is being repeated twenty-five years later.

But in 1914, the Kaiser had at his back a vast empire of his own and a strong Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The alliance of Turkey with the central power helped to extend the theatre of war to vast areas necessitating a prolonged conflict. The economic as well as the military position of the German empire was infinitely stronger than that of Hitler's Reich.

This fundamental weakness of Hitler's position has been thoroughly exposed within the short time that the war has been in progress. And as the conflict grows and becomes acuter, there is very little doubt that Hitler will soon be paying the price for his insane, bloody gamble.

Warsaw Is Still Safe

The original German strategy this time seems to have been to quickly overrun Poland and then either to take advantage of any possible offer of mediation or, in the alternative, to concentrate their massed strength to resist the French attack on the Western Front.

Having planned this war much in advance, with their armies ready to march across the Polish frontier, and their superior air force, the Germans did make considerable headway in Poland during the first few days. Pouring their troops from three sides—from East Prussia in the North, Slovakia in the South and German proper in the West—they launched an intensive land campaign, aided by their fleet of bombing aeroplanes. No humanitarian scruples hindered the advance of the German forces and the civilian population was nowhere spared.

As early as September 9 the German troops were around Warsaw and the Berlin Radio triumphantly anticipated the fall of the Polish capital.

Actually, however, Warsaw has yet to be captured though, according to the latest reports, the German army has given a 24-hour ultimatum to Warsaw authorities to evacuate the City.

German Plans Upset

The Polish Government has already been moved to some place near Lwow in the South but the defence of the Capital is in the hands of heroic troops and an early fall of Warsaw is doubtful. Indeed, the remarkably unbroken resistance put up by the Poles against overwhelming enemy forces has already upset German calculations. Despite their initial advances, the invaders are having far from comfortable time. At places, the Poles have resorted to guerrilla tactics which have proved to be very successful in harassing the enemy. The German High Command was perhaps referring to this kind of resistance when it announced that open towns and villages would be bombed as

retaliation against "Franc Tireur" (sharp shooting).

Many Polish towns in the North, South and West have been bombed and burnt on the pretext that they have been "turned into a war zone." Warsaw has been repeatedly subjected to aerial bombing but the Polish anti-aircraft units have been successful in bringing down a good number of enemy planes. Many Polish aviators have displayed remarkable heroism in combating German bombers. At least one town, Lodz, has been recaptured.

At present German strategy in Poland mainly consists of (1) Concentrated pressure on Warsaw as the fall of the Capital is expected to break the morale of Polish resistance, (2) A serious attack from Prussia along the Konigsberg Railway on Bialystok and Brest Litovsk, and (3) A Southern offensive around Rzeszow, Przemyśl and Boryslaw to cut off Polish communications with Hungary and Rumania.

In the light of the latest messages, Poland's position becomes precarious owing to the armed intervention of Soviet Russia on the ground of 'protection' of White Russian and Ukrainian minorities.

On The "Western" Front!

The pressure on Poland, however, has appreciably slackened during the last week, owing to successful French activity on the Western Front. As many as eleven Divisions are said to have been recalled from Poland to reinforce the defences on the Siegfried Line where French troops have already penetrated to the east of the river Moselle. German towns along the Siegfried line which have been hurriedly evacuated are under fire of French guns and the fall of the three towns of the Saar basin—Saarburg, Sierck and Saarbrücken—is imminent.

Having taken the offensive already the French Army (now most probably joined by the British units which quietly moved into France a week ago) is expected to open up a large-scale campaign which, one may confidently expect, would necessitate further weakening of the attack on Poland.

At the time of writing, the French forces, well-entrenched on German territory, are engaging the enemy on the Southern Bank of the Saar river.

Hunting German Submarines

On the High Seas, where the German Submarines have caused appreciable damage to British (and even neutral) shipping, the British, French and Polish Navies are now jointly hunting down the under-water forces of the enemy. Though their number is not revealed, quite a few German U-Boats have been sunk. Britain has already put into effect the convoy system to ensure the safety of the merchant shipping.

On the Economic Front, too, Germany is having a hard time. Food shortage is already said to be causing hardships to the population. On the other hand, Britain and France have been assured of enormous supplies of

Today's Strange Story Of Real People

Who Was Alexandria's 'Female Stranger'?

BY VINCENT TOWNE

TO THE MEMORY OF A FEMALE STRANGER
Whose Mortal Sufferings Terminated on the 4th day of October, 1816—Aged 23 years and 8 months—This stone is erected by her disconsolate husband in whose arms she breathed out her last sigh, and who, under God, did his utmost to soothe the cold, dull ear of death.

For over a century this epitaph in St. Paul's churchyard, Alexandria, Va., has presented a Sphinx riddle to which no answer has ever been given. Nor does there appear to be any likelihood that a solution will ever be found.

Our account of the mysterious and dramatic happenings to which this unknown woman's death came as a tragic denouement must commence upon the 25th day of July, in the year 1816 when the brig Four Sons, bound from Halifax to the West Indies, diverted her course long enough to enter the Potomac and anchor off the Virginia port aforementioned. She remained just long enough to lower a boat and send ashore a man and his ill wife. When the small boat pulled up at the wharf it was seen that the invalid had on a thick veil, which, in spite of the heat of that midsummer day, she continued to wear while being carried through the streets to The Bunch of Grapes, the largest tavern in the city.

After engaging the best room that the hostelry afforded, the anxious husband hurriedly sent for a physician, who was, however, before being admitted to the sick-room, called aside and pledged upon his honour not to reveal what he might see or learn concerning his patient. The physician's lips were sealed until his death, and the only information concerning his patient which could ever be obtained from him was that he had never seen her face.

She was veiled during each of his visits, for ten weeks. The husband was the only nurse at the bedside, day and night, through all of the enervating heat of August. But as Autumn approached, he became exhausted from loss of sleep, and two Virginia ladies, guests at the hotel, were permitted to administer to the sufferer, but only after they had taken solemn oath that they would never reveal what they might learn about the mysterious invalid.

When the stranger was seen to be dying, at midnight, Thursday

October 3, the husband requested that only he should be left in the room, so the physician and two volunteer nurses withdrew.

A chill east wind rattled the sashes, a fine cutting rain pattered against the window panes and the two ladies, with the landlord's wife, shuddered as they waited outside the deathroom door. Finally, at dawn the husband, with haggard face and swollen eyes, stepped out into the hall and announced that all was over.

Then, lest some one should see the hidden face in death, the husband's own hands prepared the cold body for burial. He personally sealed the coffin lid. After attending the burial in St. Paul's churchyard, and ordering the monument with its puzzling inscription, he disappeared. For a dozen successive years he

closely, they hurriedly left the cemetery.

Nor would the two Virginia ladies who nursed the veiled woman at The Bunch of Grapes, where they themselves were guests, ever say a word as to what they saw or learned in the sick-room, save that their patient was very beautiful and was of uncommonly high birth. Both lived to ripe old age, and went to their graves with their lips still sealed upon the "female stranger's" secret.

That it was the lost Theodosia Burr Alston, daughter of Aaron Burr and wife of the governor of South Carolina, who had come to this end, was one theory, according to which the alleged husband was a pirate, who had captured that distinguished lady.

Another story was that the "female stranger" was no other than Sarah Curran, the heart-



Nor would the two Virginia ladies ever tell what they saw.

returned on the anniversary of his beloved one's death to put fresh flowers upon her grave and see that its grass was neatly trimmed. During these pilgrimages of devotion he was ferried directly from Washington and back, without stopping again at the Alexandria tavern or speaking to any one met upon the streets.

But at the end of these 12 years he must have died, for his visits suddenly became neglected. The columns of his strange monument toppled, and so remained until one Spring morning, when a distinguished-looking old gentleman and two elderly women, handsomely gowned, mysteriously appeared in the churchyard to order the stone repaired and the grave replanted. Under pressure of questions from the sexton, these unknown visitors reluctantly admitted that they were relatives of the dead woman, and that her husband had been a British officer; but when questioned more

broken fiancée of the Irish revolutionist Robert Emmet, and that the "disconsolate husband" was Major Sturgeon of the British navy, whom that unhappy lady was forced to marry after Emmet's death. But these theories were based on pure speculation and have gained out little credence.

In addition to what we have quoted, these lines appear upon her epitaph:

How loved, how honoured once, avails thee not.

To whom related, or by whom begot;

A heap of dust only remains of thee—

'Tis all thou are and all the proud shall be.

To whom gave all the prophets witness, that through His name, whosoever believeth in Him shall receive remission of sins. (COPYRIGHT.)

NEED FOR DISCIPLINE AND UNITY IN CONGRESS RANKS

War Sub-Committee's Advice To Provincial Organisations

WARDHAGANJ, Sept. 18.
The Congress War Sub-Committee has issued the following Circular letter to all provincial Congress Committees:—

For many years past all of us have lived on the verge of a world crisis and, pre-occupied as we are with our vital national problems, the Congress has often given thought to the approaching crisis and laid down our broad policy in regard to it. Now that crisis has come and war rages in Europe, in addition to the Far Eastern war which has now been going on for two and half years.

Every Congressman has been deeply moved by this turn of events and has given earnest consideration to our duty at this juncture. Not only the directions of the Congress during these past years, but also the very basis of the Congress and its reason for existence compel us to play a worthy and effective part in the development of events.

We have not been onlookers to the events in India passively adapting ourselves to what has happened. The Congress has essentially been a body of action and struggle in the cause of India's freedom and has shaped India's destiny for many years. That grave responsibility has to be shouldered afresh by the Congress in this crisis which affects India as well as the rest of the world.

WARDHA RESOLUTION

As you are aware, the Working Committee has given the most earnest consideration to these developments and issued a statement in which they have clearly laid down India's attitude. We invite your attention to this statement so that your provincial and local committees and all Congressmen should appreciate the position fully and act in accordance with the advice given. That statement is a dispassionately worded document, clarifying the issues as they affect India in simple language and indicating the road that India has to travel in these troubled times. The implications of that statement and the possible developments must be clear to you.

The Committee viewed the crisis in the widest perspective and considered the cause of Indian freedom in relation to world freedom. We who claim to labour for great ends in India cannot lose sight of these perspectives. This crisis will not pass, as the Working Committee say, leaving the essential structure of the present-day world intact. The world

is going to be re-fashioned and India is going to play her part in this re-fashioning.

Many questions arise as to our day-to-day activities, more especially during this period when our final decision has not been taken. We shall endeavour to answer them as they are put to us. As you are aware, a special sub-committee consisting of three has been appointed to deal with the war emergency and we shall always be at your disposal for reference or advice. Our sub-committee will, of course, be guided by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

PLEA FOR UNITY

Two matters, however, have to be borne in mind, for they are of essential importance. Whatever the developments might be, we can only face them with dignity and strength if our organisation is well prepared and has put an end to internal controversy and conflict. No lover of the Congress and of Indian freedom may do anything which impairs our unity and joint will for action. We have all to rise above our petty selves and become, in this crisis of our destiny, true soldiers of India, speaking and acting together, with dignity and forbearance and in accordance with the ideals and principles we have cherished. Our first duty is to tune up our organisation and keep it in a fit condition for whatever demands might be made upon it.

Secondly, we must not individually or severally act or speak hastily, precipitating a development before its proper time. We must function in accordance with the spirit of the Working Committee's statement and not overreach it or belie it in our words or deeds that would be a disservice to the larger cause we seek to serve, as well as to this unity, which is essential in our ranks.

NEED FOR DISCIPLINE

Our position has been frankly and clearly stated before India and the world; to that we shall adhere, and seek above all, to follow the paths which lead to world freedom and reorganisation, which must be based on our freedom, but any action taken by individual Congressmen, which goes beyond the Working Committee's statement, will not only lead to a loosening of our discipline but a weakening of our cause and to controversy when we have to present a united front. This has to be avoided.

Strength will not come to us by individual action or by brave speeches, but by discipline and united effort. The hour of trial has come again upon us. Let us be worthy of it.—A.P.

G. C. M. OF AGGREGMENT

Jai Prakash On Congress Cabinet Statement

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 17.

"War and India" was the theme of a lecture delivered on behalf of the Poona Students Union by Sjt. Jai Prakash Narain at the Tilak Memorial Hall this morning.

Sjt. Achyut Patwardhan was in the chair.

Sjt. Jai Prakash said that the country had now been called upon to face a very extraordinary situation. The Working Committee's statement, he continued, on the question of India's attitude towards war, was based on a view of the situation, which was deemed to be the greatest common measure of agreement between the various elements in the Congress. To him, however, it appeared a forerunner of a struggle which seemed almost inevitable.

The Socialists, continued Sjt. Jai Prakash, had made their choice and were prepared for the struggle. They were, however, going to wait until nation had made its choice. He was not prepared to concede the point made out by some that the country was not ready for a struggle.

Sjt. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, arrived here by car from Bombay last night. He was accompanied by Sjt. Purushottamas Tricundas of Bombay. Sjt. Jai Prakash addressed a public meeting at the Shivaji Akhada in the evening, and left at night for Ahmednagar.

SIND'S INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

KARACHI:

New wave of industrial consciousness sweeping the province is revealed in the annual report of the department of industries in Sind. Reviewing the work for the past two years the report states that handloom weaving oc-

BLANKETS FROM HUMAN HAIR

Japan's Way Of Solving Problem Of Supplying Woollen Clothing

TOKYO, (By Air Mail)
Mr. Tomomatsu Yoshino, a blanket sewer in Osaka, has recently succeeded in making textile fibres and synthetic wool of human hair, after a chemical process involving decolourisation, bleaching and spinning.

According to the inventor, barbers in Osaka alone collect about 1,200 pounds of human hair daily, out of which 200 blankets can be made, using some staple fibre with it.

Hitherto human hair in Japan has been used for making glue or fertilizer, but if this process of making human hair into synthetic wool and textile fibres is successfully industrialised, it is expected to be of great help in making the Japanese nation self-sufficient in wool.—United Press

cupies important place among the cottage industries there being over 2,500 handlooms estimated to produce over 12,00,000 lbs of cloth per year.

Besides two cement factories one oil mill with capital outlay of over Rs. 15 lakhs was started during the year. Three silk factories in Sind made comparatively good progress in their products finding ready market at many centres in India.

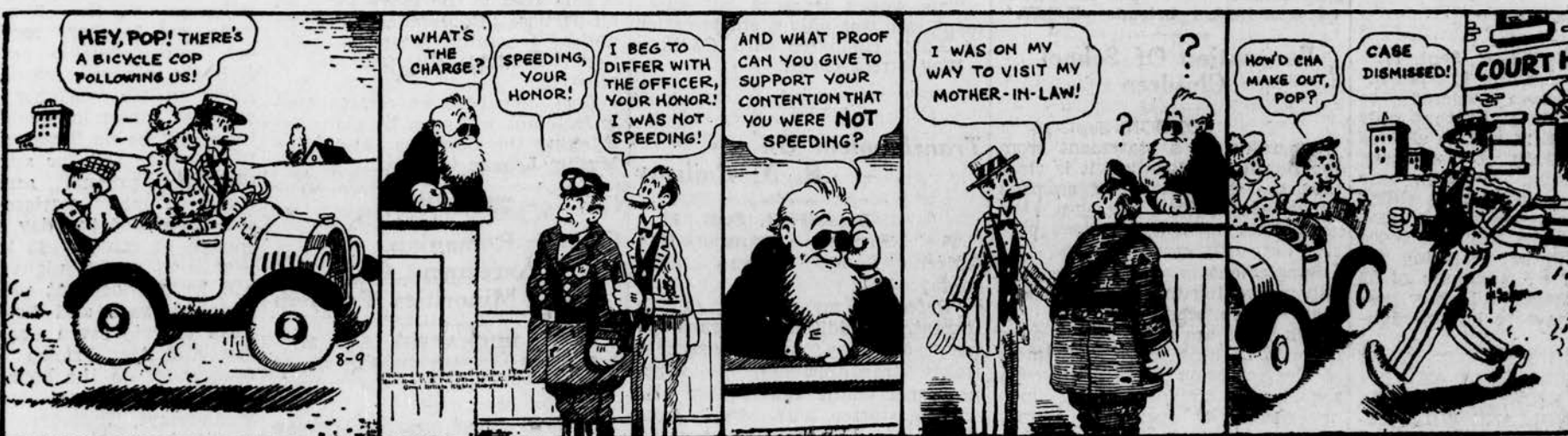
A woollen expert is being appointed to carry a five-year scheme costing Rs. 5 lakhs granted by the Central Government to help the cottage and small woollen industries in various provinces.

Among the new schemes sanctioned by the Government of Sind most important is scheme to develop fisheries in Sind.

The Government provided liberal sums for granting loans to small cottage industries.

MUTT AND JEFF—An Air Tight Defense!

By BUD FISHER



Demand For Popular Cabinet At The Centre

Suggestion Of Conference Of Princes, Political Leaders And Provincial Premiers

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

All Simla is talking of the Viceroy's speech delivered on Monday last not so much on what it actually contained but on what it omitted to mention. It was no news to Simla that owing to the outbreak of war it has been decided to suspend all work in connection with Federation, for all along it had been known that if there was a war this year, all Federation talks would automatically stop. This is hardly the time for continuing delicate political negotiations with the Princes whose nervousness and diffidence about the Federal scheme has been well-known. There has been no doubt about the attitude of the Congress and the Muslim League. A complete reorientation of policy would have been necessary to make the Federal scheme workable and acceptable to political parties in the country. How was this to be done?

Political circles in Simla were waiting for the first of September to see the end of the negotiations with the Princes for upon the final answer of the Princes depended the fate of Federation. If the Princes refused to come in, the only alternative was a Federation of British Indian provinces. If they agreed to come in, the problem remained of negotiating with political parties in India and recasting the scheme so as to make it acceptable. The outbreak of war has put an end to this dilemma. With the suspension of Federation activities, it may be taken for granted that the past is buried once for all. And the way is now clear for dealing with the problems of the future in the light of new conditions with a free and open mind.

INDIA'S SYMPATHIES. Official circles in Simla have been studying with great care comments in the Press and the statements issued by political leaders on the war situation. The genuine and spontaneous expressions of sympathy for the cause of the democracies in this war are fully recognised. The talks which the Viceroy had with Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders last week could not have left any other impression on His Excellency's mind. If further proof of the trend of Indian opinion was needed that was amply provided by the debate in the Council of State on Tuesday last. It was a wise decision of the Government to bring a resolution of sympathy for Poland in its present struggle to free itself from the wanton aggression of Germany.

All the speakers joined in wishing Britain and its allies complete success against the Nazi menace. It was made clear in the debate that India stood for democracy and international brotherhood—not international banditry practised by the Nazi rulers of Germany. India had its grievances its aspirations still waiting to be fulfilled, and its political objective still to achieve, but as Mr. P. N. Saprú said, how could those worshipping at the shrine of democracy and working for the establishment of the democratic state deny its sympathy and support to those fighting for democracy in Europe? The debate in the Council of State on the day following the Viceroy's speech was useful and timely and help to bring out the position clearly. Speakers like Pandit Kunzru and Mr. P. N. Saprú emphasised the need for advancing the cause of freedom and democracy in India also.

POPULAR CABINET AT CENTRE.

The Viceroy has been unusually busy during the last few days. There has been a regular stream of visitors to the Viceregal Lodge—Princes, legislators, and public men. The latest to arrive is the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes. On Monday next Sir T. B. Saprú is coming here at the Viceroy's special invitation. Through the Viceroy choose to say nothing about his future plans for reconstructing the Centre, these daily interviews at the Viceregal Lodge have set people thinking. Can the Viceroy's speech possibly mean that until the war is over there can be no advance at the Centre? Or is there anything in the political move, started by European owned newspapers, for the establishment of a provisional Federal Cabinet? Or is it possible that the Viceroy may invite Sir T. B. Saprú to form a provisional Cabinet at the Centre for the time being?

These and many other questions are being asked in Assembly circles. A good deal depends on the attitude taken up by the Congress. As soon as the final draft of the Working Committee's resolution is available, the Government will be able to plan out its future line of action. Though official circles continue to say nothing on the subject, the con-

viction is growing that the Viceroy will not miss the present psychological opportunity to take a move forward at the Centre. When the public mind is expecting something great, it would be a tragedy to hesitate or delay. From all sides, Indian and European, the demand is for a popular Cabinet at the Centre. It remains to be seen how the Viceroy proposes to meet this demand. A Round Table Conference—of Princes, of political leaders and Provincial Premiers—has been suggested in certain quarters as one practical method to discuss the problem of the Centre and decide on a suitable transitional scheme.

ASSEMBLY SITTINGS.

The sittings of the Assembly continue to be lifeless. Though the few non-officials present are doing their best to carry on with the business of the session, the absence of the Congress Opposition has reduced the proceedings to a mere formality. Even among non-Congress members there are a large number of absentees. The only party leader present is Mr. Aikman of the European Group. Mr. Aney has been away from Simla for over a week. Mr. Jinna is also rarely to be seen in the House as political work outside keeps him busy. So, though the Muslim League and Nationalist Parties are supposed to be attending the session, even they have not been as effective as they could have been.

The debate this week on the Defence of India Bill evoked therefore little public interest. The Government showed both in the Select Committee and in the House that it had an open mind and was quite willing to entertain useful suggestions calculated to improve the Bill, but from the non-official side one could see there was not much of an effort based on intensive study and constructive thinking. The only big point gained in the Select Committee was that in the case of those sentenced to death or transportation for life, there should be provision for appeal. The only member to oppose the Bill was Mr. N. M. Joshi, who seemed to be apprehensive that its provisions may be used to put down labour agitation for better terms of service. Other members, who spoke voiced the complaint that the provisions were too drastic and went much beyond the necessities of the situation. In any case it was the general desire of the House that the rules should be framed with the utmost care and that both the Central Government and the Provincial Governments should use these vast powers in such a manner as to cause the least amount of inconvenience to the public.

BUDGETARY POSITION. As the various Departments are fully engaged in completing Defence preparations, they have not been in a position yet, I am told, to study all the financial implications of the outbreak of war. It is hardly possible to say at this stage or to anticipate the additional expenditure which the Army Department will have to incur this year as a result of the war. So far as the modernisation programme is concerned the required money will be provided by the British Government either in cash or in the shape of materials. But as the prosecution of the war requires a large outlay of money, the Finance Department has to prepare itself for providing the required additional funds for meeting military needs.

Until the September figures are available it will not be possible to say how this year's revenue will be affected by the war. The closing figures for August show that Railway earnings are after all looking up. There is no reason why this improvement should not be maintained during the rest of the year. As regards customs and excise taken together, a study of the returns for the five months, April to August shows that as compared with last year's actuals there is an improvement to the extent of Rs. 21½ crores. As the original Budget estimate for this year is approximately the same as last year's actuals, it will not affect the Budget position if the fall during the next seven months owing to the decrease in imports and other factors necessitated by the war is not more than this sum of Rs. 21½ crores.

Though imports are bound to fall, it is expected that the present level of exports will be maintained. It is also very likely that excise revenue may improve. There is also every reason to hope that income-tax collections, postal and telegraph receipts, salt revenue and other items may show improvement as compared with the estimates in spite of the outbreak of war. There is no proposal so far to hold a special session of the Assembly or bring forward an Emer-

"TECHNICALLY FOREIGNERS"

Indians In Burma: House Of Representatives Debate

(From Our Correspondent)

RANGOON, (By Mail)

That the Indians in Burma are technically foreigners was the statement made by the Hon'ble U. Ba Pe, Minister for Home Affairs in the House of Representatives during the discussion of the Registration of Foreigners Bill on Friday. The House did not say anything when the Home Minister moved for the introduction of his bill but an interesting debate arose during the second reading of the bill. He read out the objects and reasons of the bill which stated that it was based on the Government of India's Registration of Foreigners Act and intended to provide the statutory necessary for the collection of informations about the whereabouts of foreigners in the country.

In moving the bill to be taken into consideration the Minister added that Indians in Burma were technically foreigners to consider this problem in a larger way. "Most of us," he said, "were too wrapped up in our National problems and we would not be able to solve these problems unless we knew something of the world problem."

The work of young people in Burma would be for the benefit of Burma and the Burmese people. Once they have seen this full picture then only they could see the picture which related to Burma. **POWERFUL IMPRESSIONS.** Speaking about his short stay in China he stated that this proposed visit had been cut short by his friends in India who wanted him to return immediately. But even during his short stay he had learnt a lot by watching the common people of China. During his tours in India before paying his first visit to Burma he had addressed over ten million people and he had learnt much by studying people in the villages through which he passed. At this time he had often been reminded of the long history of India, of its good periods and bad. He had seen a daughter of India working in the fields and he had been reminded of the Ajanta

Mr. A. M. Vallayan Chettyar (Nattukottal Chettyars Association) moved certain amendment to define the foreigners in the provisions of the bill but U. Ba Hlaing (Rangoon non-Indian Labour) opposed the amendment and said the Indians in Burma should be treated as foreigners.

Mr. S. A. S. Tyabji (Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce) said the bill was 'ultra vires' as it contravened the provisions of the Government of Burma Act and made discrimination.

The Advocate General promptly retorted that the bill was not 'ultra vires'.

Mr. K. G. Iyengar (Rangoon) pointing to the importance of the question involved urged that more time should be given to the members to consider the provisions of the bill.

The Speaker, the Hon'ble U. Chit Hlaing said the bill was introduced that very day and in view of the importance of the bill the Government should give ample time to members to study the provisions of the bill. The Home Minister agreed to postpone consideration of it till next Thursday or Friday and accordingly further consideration of the bill was postponed.

RICH MINERAL DEPOSITS IN ANTARCTIC?

Beneath the frozen wastes surrounding the South Pole lie vast stores of mineral wealth, it is believed. Will the gold and coal, and possibly oil, of the Antarctic ever be brought to the surface for the use of man?

Gold has been won from the Yukon, and other very cold regions, but conditions in those areas are not so severe as they are further south where immense tracts are permanently covered by a dense cap of ice and blizzards rage almost without a break. According to Professor Frank Debenham, the Australian founder and director of the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, and geologist to the Scott expedition of 1910-13, such a development of Antarctic mineral wealth is not likely to take place in the near future. He thinks that if ever it does occur, the tremendous winds which blow perpetually in this part of the world, may provide the power necessary for the gigantic task.

Other scientists think that the solution to the problem may be in air conditions—the artificial cleansing and heating of the atmosphere which would make life in these regions possible, if not enjoyable.

agency Budget. The public may have to wait for the Budget speech next February for a complete financial picture of the year's working as a result of the war.

Chinese Facing Perils In Dignified Way

Jawaharlal Gives His Impressions Of Visit To Chungking

RANGOON, (By Air Mail)

Addressing a meeting at the University Students Union Hall last night Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that he was rushing to cross Asia from China to India and on the way he was spending one and a half days in Rangoon. He was glad of the delay although he was eager to get back to India. His mind was full of the great problem in which India, he hoped, would play a worthy part, but the decision remained with the people of a National organisation of whom he had the honour to address the gathering because what was happening in the world today had a very special importance to young men and women. The world was passing through a great revolutionary phase, and young people would have to bear the burden of the future.

IMPORTANT PROBLEM. He wanted his hearers to consider this problem in a larger way. "Most of us," he said, "were too wrapped up in our National problems and we would not be able to solve these problems unless we knew something of the world problem."

The work of young people in Burma would be for the benefit of Burma and the Burmese people. Once they have seen this full picture then only they could see the picture which related to Burma.

POWERFUL IMPRESSIONS. Speaking about his short stay in China he stated that this proposed visit had been cut short by his friends in India who wanted him to return immediately. But even during his short stay he had learnt a lot by watching the common people of China.

During his tours in India before paying his first visit to Burma he had addressed over ten million people and he had learnt much by studying people in the villages through which he passed. At this time he had often been reminded of the long history of India, of its good periods and bad. He had seen a daughter of India working in the fields and he had been reminded of the Ajanta

frescoes. He had been struck by the amazing continuity of India. Even after thousands of years, all the old vitality of India still existed. On his visit to China he had seen enough to give him powerful impressions. The people of China were not distracted by the war but bore the indelible impressions of five thousand years of culture. He saw the faces of the people of China in a time of peril and they were not the faces of people who were going to be defeated. They were faces of an old race who were young again with a new vitality. He saw the calm courage of the people who were facing perils in a dignified way. Another thing he noticed was the discipline of the people of China. They were an organised people to-day. He had also been impressed by the airman of China who were taking an active part in the struggle.

WORK TOGETHER. The time had come, he said, when we must forget our own little problems and must play our part in the big problems. If they took too narrow an outlook of National problem they would miss the opportunity of taking part in the big problem and they would remain a second rate nation. They must take the larger perspective and try to understand their problems in the larger sense. This was the only way to success.

There would be a disaster of the first magnitude if they, the people of Asia-India, Burma and China, should fall out amongst themselves showing that they were people of little stature and were not fit for freedom to which they aspired. It was essential that they worked together to attain these ideals for which they were all striving.

In conclusion he said that the people of China were eager to develop contact with the people of India and Burma. This war had forced China towards the people of India and Burma. If a new world order was established the countries of the East must play a prominent part in that world order.

YELLOW FEVER PERIL Government Vigilance At Airports

The great development in air traffic which is bringing India nearer and nearer to those regions where yellow fever exists justifies the adoption of every possible precaution against the introduction of this dreaded disease into India, says the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India in his latest Annual Report.

There is no evidence that yellow fever has existed in this country either in man or in animals. But as the carrier of this disease from person to person or from animal to man is a domestic species of mosquito widely prevalent in India, and as two common types of brown monkeys of this country are susceptible to yellow fever, the consequences of an introduction of the disease into India will be extremely grave.

AT KARACHI.

In 1936 the Government of India issued regulations extending the period of prohibition to nine days, because India cannot afford to take any risks so long as there exists the free breeding of the carrier types of mosquito in different parts of the country a vast reservoir of monkeys now known to be susceptible to the disease and a human population without any protection against yellow fever. Passengers who are able to produce evidence of vaccination against the disease or of a previous attack of yellow fever are exempted from this restriction.

A powerful protective vaccine against yellow fever has been developed as the result of experiments over a period of years and this vaccine constitutes an important weapon in the campaign of prevention. An emergency supply of the vaccine is kept at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, while arrangements are being made under which, at the welcome Research Laboratory in London, 400 doses are earmarked for immediate despatch to India.

MOSQUITOES IN AIRCRAFT

Prevention of introduction of yellow fever through infected mosquitoes carried in aircraft is of the utmost importance. Disinfection of all aircraft coming from suspected or infected areas has been in general practice for the last two or three years.

INDIAN AIRCRAFT AMENDING RULES

Specification Of Nationality Of Passengers

SIMLA, (By Mail.) Rules amending the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, are contained in a notification issued by Government of India and published by the Bombay Government in a Gazette extraordinary. The rules seek to get further elucidation with regard to the crew and the goods carried by the aircraft. In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934) the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, namely:—

In rule 7 of the said Rules, — 1. for clause (vi) and (vii) of sub-rule (2), the following clauses shall be substituted, namely:—

"(vi) a list showing the name, permanent address, nationality and place of origin of each member of the crew.

"(vii) a stores list showing the nature and quantity of all stores carried.

"(x) where the aircraft carries passengers, a list showing the name, permanent address, nationality, place of origin, immediate destination and ultimate destination of every passenger.

"(x) where the aircraft carries goods, air consignment notes and manifests in respect thereof, showing a description of the goods, the nature of the contract of carriage, the names and addresses of the consignor and the consignee, and the immediate and ultimate destination of the goods;" and

2. after sub-rule (2), the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"(3) The provisions of sub-rule (2) shall also apply to aircraft not engaged in international navigation (other than aircraft which do not leave the vicinity of their starting place and which return without landing elsewhere to their starting place) with the following modifications, namely:—

(a) The aircraft need not carry a certificate of airworthiness, unless otherwise required by these rules to be in possession of the same.

(b) Working copies of the aircraft and engine log books may be carried in lieu of the aircraft and engine log books."

WATCHES THAT COMBINE RELIABILITY



WITH STRENGTH



AND INDIVIDUALITY



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Purse Of 15 Lakhs To Malaviyaji Gandhiji's Suggestion: Maharaja Of Darbhanga Donates Rs. 50,000

NEW DELHI, Sept. 14. The Hon. Mr. Kameswar Sinha, the Maharaja of Darbhanga has handed over a cheque of Rs. 50,000 to Mr. V. A. Sundaram, the convenor of the Malaviyaji Purse Fund. An appeal for a purse to be presented to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on his completion of fifty years of public service has been issued over the signatures of Their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bikaner, Patiala, Kotah, Cochin, Darbhanga and other prominent leaders.

GANDHIJI'S SUGGESTION. It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has made the suggestion that the purse to Pandit Malaviya should be not less than fifteen lakhs of rupees. Vigorous attempts are being made to collect this substantial amount. Over a lakh of rupees have already been subscribed and paid in cash. His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, who heads the appeal has sent a cheque for Rs. 25,000. His Highness, the Maharaja of Kotah has sent Rs. 25,000. The Maharaja of Cochin has donated Rs. 10,000. Mr. Sundaram hopes that the Alumni of the Benares Hindu University scattered all over India and other great-hearted people would respond to the appeal for the Malaviya Purse Fund.

It is understood that the amount, when subscribed would go to the wiping off the debt

which the Benares Hindu University has to pay off to the Bank.

The following is the appeal—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will enter on his 79th year in December next. The Venerable Pandit has served the motherland for over half a century as a politician and as an educationist. His services are too well-known to require narration. There is hardly any other Indian who has such a long and unbroken record of distinguished public service and who has enjoyed the confidence and respect of his countrymen of all classes and conditions of life. Panditji's services in the political field alone would have entitled him to any honour at the hands of his countrymen. His work in connection with the founding and building up of the Benares Hindu University has earned for him a unique place in the affections of the Princes and of the people.

We suggest that the most appropriate way of expressing public appreciation of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's life-long, strenuous and unselfish service of the motherland would be to present a purse to him on his 79th birthday. We commend this proposal to all our countrymen and we trust that they will heartily join with us in honouring a fellow-countryman of whom the motherland can well be proud.—A. P.

PURCHASING ESTATES VOLUNTARILY OFFERED

Resolution In Orissa Assembly

CUTTACK, September 15. The Orissa Legislative Assembly passed to-day a resolution recommending to the Government of Orissa that legislation be introduced for the purpose of purchasing estates voluntarily offered.

The Hon. Mr. Nityanand Kanungo, Minister for Revenue, in moving the resolution explained that the main purpose of the resolution was to liquidate the present uneconomic revenue system in the country and capitalising the assets in the hands of the State. He said that the resolution was primarily directed against the temporarily settled estates in North Orissa numbering about half a lakh—United Press.

COTTAGE OIL INDUSTRY IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, Sept. 16. The Cottage Oil Industry scheme of the United Provinces Government has registered steady progress during the first quarter of the year. The scheme envisaged the training of educated youngmen and the establishment of two oil crushing units at Sitapur and Gorakhpur for setting them in business after proper training. Three students were admitted last year and they have completed their training. Two of them are now working at the demonstration units at selected centres. The demonstration work has attracted considerable interest.

For the year 1939-40 a provision was made of Rs. 5,000 for the construction of 25 demonstration ghans and the supply of 120 sets of removable parts for distribution. A class of 40 demonstrators is being conducted at the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute for starting demonstration work in 25 districts. The units along with the replaceable parts are being constructed at the Government Technical School, Lucknow, from where they will be sent to the various districts.

Regarding the starting of a ground-nut crushing mill at Madhoganj for which a provision of Rs. 10,000 has been made, industrialists have been approached and some of them have expressed their willingness to start the work. They have been asked to put in their application in writing.

Intensive survey of the oil and allied industries of the province in the districts of Lucknow, Agra, Jhansi and Rohilkhand divisions has been contemplated and that of the Allahabad division is in progress.—United Press.

KANARA STUDENTS' UNION'S ACTIVITIES

(From A Correspondent.) The fifth annual general meeting of the Kanara Students' Union, Bombay, was held on Sunday last.

Mr. S. H. Suvama presided. While proposing the adoption of the annual report and the audited balance sheet of the Union he said he was glad to note the useful work done by the Union to further the interests of Kannada Students.

Started in June 1934 the Union during the year held three Prize Debates. The subjects discussed were on "Military Training", "Students and Politics" and "Dowry system" which were well contested. A number of lectures by prominent men were also organized.

To encourage the Kanarese literature a hand written magazine was started. The committee hopes to print the magazine during the coming year, if the financial position permits.

During the last Municipal election the Union's Volunteer Corps worked for Dr. U. B. Narayanrao.

During the literary campaign also our volunteers worked with enthusiasm among Kanarites. The prizes were distributed to the successful competitors in the debates held during the year.

Messrs. R. A. Amin, H. R. Anchan, H. N. Kotian, V. P. Mendon and U. Laxminarayana were elected as President, Vice-President, Hon. Gen. Secretary, Asst. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer respectively.

A Managing Committee of 14 members was also elected.

Sirohi Praja Mandal Worker Externed For Five Years

SIROHI, Sept. 14. The Secretary, Sirohi Rajya Praja Mandal writes:—Mr. Kalyanmal, a worker of Sirohi Rajya Praja Mandal at Kalandri (Sirohi State) has been externed from Sirohi State for 5 years. A policeman called at his place on the morning of 12th September and told him that the I.G.P. had sent for him. He followed the man to the Police Station. There he did not find the I.G.P., but was shown the externment order by the Circle Inspector. Not a single minute was allowed and he was at once taken into custody and was taken into lorry to some unknown place. His whereabouts are unknown. It is stated that he was to be handed over to nearest police station in Mewar to where he originally belonged.

INDIANS IN ABYSSINIA

Will British Govt. Arrange For Their Passages?

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DJIBOUTI, September 7. The French have mobilized their troops and sent them to the French border. Every French subject has suspended his business and gone as a volunteer to the front. Somalis and Arabs are also being enlisted in big numbers every day.

Rumours prevailed in the town that the Italians were joining the Democratic and Peace Bloc Nations. The passengers by yesterday's train speak of the Italian troops being brought to the front in haste. Greeks and other Europeans have also enlisted in the French Army as volunteers and gone to the front.

Hundreds of Indian traders have arrived here from Addis Ababa. They had to close their shops and each one was allowed to bring only 300 liras or Rs. 12, as the price of Lira has fallen rapidly since the war broke out. These people have been forced to leave all their life's earnings. The Bohras are all living in the premises of Messrs G. M. Mohamedally and Co., and the Hindu traders in the Hindu Rest House. There are a few other Indians as well with their families. More are expected to arrive soon.

When the train had arrived here Mr. Grey, the British Vice-Consul had gone to meet them but since then I do not think anything has been done for their expenses while in Djibouti, but Indians have been doing their best. Any how these people were instructed by the British Consul-General to leave and hundreds more will be coming from Harar, Dire Dawa and other places. The British Government, it is likely to arrange for the passages of these people to India, and Indian fellow countrymen are also expected to see that something is done for them when they arrive in India.

The Ethiopian's hearing of the war have come and surrounded the Ethiopian capital. They have taken a fortified place called Ambo. If the French are forced to fight the Italians, the Ethiopians are likely to join the former.

Nursing Division At Jamshedpur

JAMSHEDPUR, (By Mail.) Mr. J. J. Ghandy, General Manager of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., has opened the Nurses Recreation Club at Jamshedpur.

Speaking on the occasion, Mr. Ghandy said, "The world is once again caught in the throes of a war. The time has come when the nurses can render even greater services to the community than they do in peace-time conditions. It is a matter of much satisfaction to me that a large number of you have joined the St. John Ambulance Movement and two Nursing Divisions are already in process of formation.

As you know, a great drive is being made all over the country to form Nursing Divisions and I am confident that with your help and co-operation Jamshedpur will not lag behind in this field."

The formal opening of the Club was preceded by tea and games and followed by dancing, a local band being in attendance.

JAPANESE TO BUY GERMAN SHIPS?

Sales Contract Provisions May Enable Re-purchase Later

TOKYO (By Air Mail.) The Japanese Shipping Companies are planning to buy the half a dozen German ships belonging to the Nord Deutscher Lloyd and the Hamburg-America lines which are now taking refuge in Japanese ports.

Though at present, there is a very strong currency control in Japan yet it is believed that the Japanese Government would give the shipping companies permission to buy the ships, as Japan is at present seriously hampered by a shortage of the supply of ships to carry out her foreign trade. It is believed that the sales contracts may even make provisions for their re-purchase later should the German companies do desire.

The total tonnage of these half a dozen ships is calculated to be about 60,000 tons. The total ton-

"PROTECT THE COW SPECIES"

Mysore Muslim Officer's Call To Hindus

BANGALORE, Sept. 13. Speaking on the occasion of Sri Krishna Jayanti, Mr. S. Abdul Wajid (Revenue Commissioner in Mysore), referred to the legends of Sri Krishna's early life as cowherd and said: "I am anxious that you should translate your veneration of the cow into practice by your protecting the cow species," and went on to add: "These celebrations will have no significance if those that partake in them do not take a pledge to conform their lives as near as possible to the ideal that was held out to mankind by these great Avatars."

As it is, what do we find? The worshippers of Lord Krishna do not hesitate to make their cattle a charge on the gomals on which no attention is bestowed. They cannot get over the habit of having more cattle than they can comfortably feed. They fail to rise above the sentiment of allowing diseased, decrepit and scrub cattle to be a drain upon the fodder resources of the country and also a menace to the health and gradual growth of a superior breed.

The Government of Mysore, it may be noted here, have granted a number of concessions with regard to the growing of fodder for the cattle. Lands are given to the applicants free. The Agricultural and Forest Departments have popularized by free gift of seeds a selection of grasses which could be advantageously grown in these lands.

Almost every taluk has a Veterinary Dispensary to serve the cattle in its area. Elaborate arrangements have been made to prepare Sera to prevent diseases amongst cattle.

Again, the Agricultural Department supplies good breeding bulls at less than cost price to all those who are interested in improving their cattle. There is a staff engaged in castrating scrub bulls.

DR. YEN'S ADDRESS TO NAGPUR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

NAGPUR, Sept. 17. That the backwardness of Asiatic countries was due largely to absence of contact amongst them and that establishment of more official and semi-official relations between them, exchange of students and teachers and the visits of leaders from one country to another with a view to study the habits and needs of various nations, would soon make the Asiatic Powers factors to be reckoned with was the view expressed by Dr. W. W. Yen, LL.D., D. Litt., Chinese Consul-General for America, in the course of his address to the students at the Nagpur University Hall last evening. Dr. Yen was, it will be recalled, on a flying visit to Nagpur after his interview with Gandhiji at Wardha.

Referring to the Sino-Japanese War, Dr. Yen said that China hated war, but the war that was forced on them was a blessing in disguise. There was a proverb that China was like a tray of sand, but the recent war had made the Chinese more disciplined, more united and more patriotic. The poverty of the Asiatic races was immensely touching and Dr. Yen felt that partial industrialisation of these countries and removal of mass illiteracy by the States was the need of the hour.—United Press.

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The number of offences under the Prohibition Act was the highest in Akola district, being 63. Saugor district came in next with 41. In the latter case smuggling is reported from the neighbouring states of Kurwal, Panna and Kotah, whose co-operation is now being sought. In one case four bottles of Kotah State liquor were found in the battery box below a bogie concealed by a railway fitter at Bina. In Katni a Brahmin was caught with eight bottles of State liquor while alighting from a train and has been awarded as many months' rigorous imprisonment as the number of bottles he carried. In Katni, an Anglo-Indian's house was raided by the police and a distillery apparatus with 35 seers of fermented mahua and some liquor were seized. At Wardha an Assistant Station Master is alleged to have purchased some brandy from the restaurant car attached to the Bombay Mail and is being prosecuted.

CONFIRM DRUNKARDS.

In a few cases confirmed drunkards are reported to have resorted to denatured spirits. Active propaganda being carried on, Tea as a counter attraction to liquor has succeeded in weaning many an addict from liquor. The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board opened a stall at Akola which proved popular with ex-addicts. In Saugor 2,000 cups of tea were distributed free. The stalls at Akot and Katni now charge one pice per cup.

The policy of Government is not only to eliminate the drink-evil but also to induce simultaneously better habits of life. To this end formation of thrift and better living societies and the distribution of savings boxes are actively encouraged. Government invites, says the note, the co-operation of the public in the

Link Your Destiny With The Village J. C. Setalvad's Call To Students Of Commerce

Awarding Diplomas and certificates to the successful candidates at the Commercial Examinations of the Chamber, on Friday Mr. J. C. Setalvad, the President of Indian Merchants' Chamber said: "You are fortunate in choosing a career in commerce at a very significant moment. The last few years have greatly stimulated the interests of the nation in commerce and industry, and the most representative political party in the country has pledged itself to their development and expansion. The National Planning Committee, under the Presidentship of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, have set before them the momentous task of regenerating and organising our vast resources with a view to achieve a stable and balanced national economy. In fulfilment of this great task, commerce and industry have been their rightful front rank. The Industries Ministers' Conference, at its sessions in New Delhi in the first week of October 1938, laid its finger on the right spot, when it passed a resolution that 'the problems of poverty and unemployment, of national defence and of the economic regeneration in general cannot be solved without industrialisation. As a step towards such industrialisation, a comprehensive scheme of national planning should be formulated'. You will realise that this emphasis on the industrialisation requires your fullest zeal and co-operation."

NATIONAL PLANNING. Under the circumstances, I cannot but stress the importance and necessity of a sound and systematic commercial education. At a time when India is steadily advancing in the world markets it is necessary that the conduct of her commerce should be entrusted to a body of trained persons, conversant with the intricacies of the market and possessing the necessary technical insight into the processes and practices of commerce. But you must not run away with the idea that a mere knowledge of the principles of Business Organisation, Banking, Secretarial

Practice and so forth, is sufficient either for you or for the nation. Having emphasised the necessity of a scientific commercial education, I will go further and point out that a nation's real progress in commerce and industry rests on creative efforts; by creative effort, I mean initiative and enterprise to launch new projects and chalk out fresh business avenues. It may not be given to all to venture on gigantic industrial schemes. Even if the present pace of industrialisation is more than doubled, it would scarcely touch the fringe of our vast population. The National Planning Committee have given repeated assurances that any scheme of comprehensive industrialisation would not destroy the scope either for small-scale or for cottage industries. The 'per capita' annual income of the major part of our population, inhabiting our seven lakhs of villages, has been put down between Rs. 25 and Rs. 30 by competent economists.

It should be the task of everyone to lift his brother in the village above this starvation level, raise his purchasing power and, as the Planning Committee envisage, at least double the 'per capita' income within the coming ten years. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's realism touched only a concrete and urgent aspect of our problem, when he said that the average consumption of cloth should be raised from 15 to 30 yards per head per annum. The internal market itself is so vast, and the products it can absorb are so various, that any small industry or cottage industry, given the necessary economic guidance, can make a considerable headway and alleviate, to a great extent, the present state of unemployment. You must not fight shy of linking your economic destiny with the village; for, thereby you will not only lighten the pressure on urban economic life, but with cheap and handy raw materials and labour, start competitive undertakings and thus assist the nation.

Progress Of Prohibition In Central Provinces

AKOLA DISTRICT TOPS IN NUMBER OF OFFENCES: ATTEMPTS AT WEANING AWAY ADDICTS

NAGPUR, Sept. 17. A press note describing the success of prohibition during the half year ending 30th June, 1939, states that during the period prohibition was extended to Akola and Wardha districts. The Minister for Excise made a whirlwind tour of the two districts which aroused considerable enthusiasm.

EXCISE OFFENCES.

The number of offences under the Prohibition Act was the highest in Akola district, being 63. Saugor district came in next with 41. In the latter case smuggling is reported from the neighbouring states of Kurwal, Panna and Kotah, whose co-operation is now being sought. In one case four bottles of Kotah State liquor were found in the battery box below a bogie concealed by a railway fitter at Bina. In Katni a Brahmin was caught with eight bottles of State liquor while alighting from a train and has been awarded as many months' rigorous imprisonment as the number of bottles he carried. In Katni, an Anglo-Indian's house was raided by the police and a distillery apparatus with 35 seers of fermented mahua and some liquor were seized. At Wardha an Assistant Station Master is alleged to have purchased some brandy from the restaurant car attached to the Bombay Mail and is being prosecuted.

Medical Experts' Conference

SIMLA, September 16.

A conference of medical experts from various provinces, including Col. R. N. Chopra, Director, School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, Dr. J. B. Grant of the All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta, Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Bombay, Col. S. S. Sokhey of Bombay and Dr. J. C. Ghosh of Bangalore will be held here from September 16 to September 18 to discuss the question of availability of drugs in India and the possibility of drug supply in the event of a protracted war. The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service will preside over the Conference and make an important statement with regard to the control of drugs in India.—United Press.

dry areas in a larger measure than has been exhibited so far in making prohibition a complete success.

The Central Provinces and Berar Tobacco Act 1939 will come into force on the 1st October 1939. The total number of deaths from Cholera in the C. P. and Berar during the week ending 9th September was 66 while attacks totalled 179.

GOVERNOR'S ASSENT.

The Governor has given his assent to the Berar Land Revenue Code (Amendment) Act 1939 the C. P. & Berar Land Acquisition (Amendment) Act 1939, the Central Provinces Municipalities (Third Amendment) Act 1939, the Central Provinces Game (Amendment) Act 1939 and the Central Provinces Land Revenue (Second Amendment) Act 1939.

TREASURE TROVE.

150 silver coins, which appear to be of the reigns of the Moghul Emperors and probably belonging to the 17th century have been found in a field in Sirpur, Tahsil Warora, district Chanda.

If there is no claimant to this treasure or if their owner is generous enough the coins will add to the collection in the Nagpur Museum.—A. P.

"I Am A Military Man; My Talk Is Blunt"

Patiala Maharaja's Reported Threat To Praja Mandal

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—
I received some weeks ago an important letter from Patiala. It contained such grave statements attributed to the Maharaja Sahib of Patiala that I referred them to him for confirmation or otherwise. It is now more than three weeks since I wrote to him. But I have not replied. I therefore presume that the statements reported by my correspondent are substantially true. Here is the main part of the letter:

LETTER RECEIVED BY GANDHIJI

"The Patiala State Praja Mandal launched satyagraha against the Hidayat of 1933, a lawless law curtailing the civil liberties of the people. On your advice the satyagraha was suspended unconditionally. The Publicity Officer, Patiala, on behalf of H. H. Government, stated in a press communique dated 15th April that the Government would repeal or withdraw the aforesaid Hidayat within 3 to 4 weeks, and further stated that the Government had constituted a Committee to go into its provisions and submit an early report. But the announcement has remained up till now a dead letter. And instead, H. H. has by His Highness orders dated 23rd May ordered the strict enforcement of the Hidayat for a period of another six months. In view of this no propaganda of any kind can be carried on by the Praja Mandal workers, the provisions of the Hidayat being very wide and sweeping. The workers arrested in connection with this agitation are still in jail and others are being tried. Apart from this there is at present another movement going on within the State, i.e., between landlords and tenants."

INTERVIEW WITH MAHARAJA
Some of the Praja Mandal workers were allowed an interview with H. H. on the 18th inst. During the interview H. H. addressed them as follows:

"My ancestors have won the State by the sword and I mean to keep it by the sword. I do not recognize any organization to represent my people or to speak on their behalf. I am their sole and only representative. No such organization such as Praja Mandal can be allowed to exist within the State. If you want to do Congress work, get out of the State. The Congress can terrify the British Government, but if it ever tries to interfere in my State it will find me a terrible resister. I cannot tolerate any flag other than my own to be flown within my boundaries. You stop your Praja Mandal activities, otherwise I shall resort to such repression that your generations to come will not forget it. When I see some of my dear subjects drifting away into another fold it touches the very core of my heart. I advise you to get out of the Mandal and stop all kind of agitation, or else remember I am a military man; my talk is blunt and my bullet straight."

THREATS WILL NOT DO.
It may be that my letter never reached the Maharaja Sahib, and that if it had, he would have disputed the correctness of my correspondent's letter. If any repudiation is received by me, I shall gladly publish it. But I must say that my correspondent is a responsible person and I am assuming that the Maharaja did make the remarks quoted. It is a serious thing for any prince, no matter how powerful he is, to use the threats the Maharaja is reported to have done. With due respect to him, I suggest that there is too much awakening among the people throughout India to be suppressed by threats and even corresponding action. The days of unadorned autocracy are gone for ever. It is possible perhaps by intense frightfulness to suppress the rising spirit of the people for some time. But I am quite sure that it cannot be suppressed for all time.

CONGRESS POLICY.
I have no desire to eliminate the princes. Friends have complained to me that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has, however, made such a statement although the Congress has enunciated no such policy. I have not had the opportunity of asking him about the alleged remark. But assuming that he did make the statement, it can only mean that some princes are so acting as to bring about their own elimination. It is wrong to judge him by newspaper reports. His considered opinion is to be gathered from his statement on behalf of the Standing Committee of the All-India States People's Conference. Therein he has even warned people against hasty action. He is much too

loyal a Congressman to contemplate any action in advance of known Congress policy.

Therefore, the fear and hatred of the Congress on the part of some princes are misplaced and are calculated to injure rather than help them. The Congress is not seeking to interfere directly in the affairs of any State. But the Congress does guide the States people. They are part of the Congress organization. They derive strength and inspiration from their connection with the Congress. I do not know how this organic relationship can be avoided. To wish its termination is like an attempt to make children disown their parents. For better or for worse it is well to recognize the fact that just as the vast mass of people of British India look up more to the Congress than to the Government for the removal of their woes, even so do the people of the States look to the Congress for their deliverance. It is under the Congress advice and inspiration that the people of the States say that they want to grow to their full height under the aegis of their respective princes.

PRINCES, REVISE YOUR VIEWS.
I hope, therefore, that the Maharaja Sahib of Patiala and those princes who hold the opinion attributed to him will revise their views and welcome the movement of their people for liberty to grow to their full height and not regard the reformers in their States as their enemies. It will be well if they seek Congress aid in the settlement of their people's demands. But they need not do so, if they distrust Congress friendship. It is enough if they will placate the advanced section of their people by granting substantial reforms.

What is worse in my opinion, however, than the alleged threat of the Maharaja is the breach of the promise referred to in my correspondent's letter. There is no doubt so far as I can see that the promise of withdrawal of the Hidayat of 1933 was made; there is equally no doubt that the promise has been broken. It is a dangerous thing even for a rich and powerful prince to break his pledged word. Breach of a promise is no less an act of insolence than a refusal to pay one's debt. I plead with the Maharaja Sahib to redeem the promise and hope that his counselors will advise him to do so.

MAHARAJADHIRAJ'S REPLY.
Ranbir Villa,
CHAIL, 9th September, 1939.

Dear Mr. Gandhi,
I thank you for your letter dated the 30th ultimo enclosing a copy of the letter reported to have been despatched to me on the 3rd August which, as I indicated you in my telegram dated 28th ultimo, was never received by me. I was somewhat surprised to learn of the publication in the vernacular Press of the letter from your correspondent together with your comments and was inclined to think that since you did not consider it worth while to await my reply before releasing the Press your correspondent's letter, it was unnecessary for me to reply to your letter. However, I have since received your message conveyed through my Vakli at Simla informing that whereas an intimation had been given in time to the English Press to withhold publication of this matter, owing to rush of work similar instructions could not be conveyed to the vernacular Press. I am, indeed, thankful to you for intimating me that the comments that have already appeared in the vernacular Press will be revised or withdrawn in case it was considered necessary on receipt of my reply.

Your correspondent's letter deals with two issues, namely, (a) the Hidayat of 1933, and (b) the threatening language alleged to have been used by me during the course of an interview I gave to the deputations that waited upon me on the 18th July.

As regards the Hidayat which has for some time been the subject of some controversy and criticism, I would state the following facts to enable you to appreciate my Government's attitude in this behalf.

MORE ABOUT HIDAYAT
The Hidayat in question is essentially an emergency legislation which was promulgated in the State on the 15th Jan. 1932 to deal with the situation arising out of the 1932 Civil Disobedience Movement in British India and its repercussions on Indian States. While in British India the situation was met by promulgating Ordinances and enacting other emergency legislations such as the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act of 1932 with its corresponding counterparts in the British provinces as provincial enactments, the Hidayat of 1933 was promulgated in the State to cope with all

illegal and subversive activities connected with that movement in relation to its reactions in the State. In view of the changes in the general political situation, which have taken place since, the possibilities of the future requirements as also the fact that some of my subjects considered the conditions imposed by the Hidayat as irksome, I appointed on the 29th March, 1939, a Committee to scrutinize the laws and regulations in force in the State and to suggest such amendments and modifications in the extant enactments as were called for to make them more suitable to the present requirements of my people.

DEMONSTRATIONS
As the revision of the Hidayat was thus under the consideration of my Government, those who were organizing agitation against it were informed by the District Magistrate that suitable orders would be passed regarding its revision, amendment or withdrawal as my Government would consider fit. In view of the fact that the Hidayat is an integral part of legislation and, as such, could not be revised or repealed by a unilateral act on the part of one of the parties to it, the assurance regarding its revision could not be implemented without consulting the other parties. Meanwhile instructions were issued to all the District authorities that since the Hidayat was an emergency legislation intended to meet special situations, ordinarily its provisions should not be invoked as their regular enforcement would interfere with the right of the people of the State to hold public meetings for legitimate and lawful purposes. It is to be deplored, however, that the mischievous element both within and without the State hastened to abuse the liberty that the suspension of the Hidayat gave them and meetings and processions were organised and outsiders were invited to address public meetings whose inflammatory utterances and activities greatly fomented communal ill-feeling and culminated in the communal clash on the 24th May 1939, as a result of which one man was fatally assaulted and several others sustained injuries. As the demonstrations and counter-demonstrations arranged by the various communities tended to accentuate the growing communal tension and further breaches of peace were apprehended, I was constrained to order that for a period of six months the provisions of the Hidayat, particularly those relating to the public meetings and organisations or processions should be strictly enforced.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCES
The main criticism against the Hidayat has been that since it was intended to meet a special situation, its retention as a permanent law of the land was not justifiable. The communal disturbances, as you will agree, were precisely the kind of special situation to meet which the Government have to keep themselves armed with such special legislation. It will appear, therefore, that it is the abuse by those who were responsible for disturbing the intercommunal harmony of the liberty conferred on them, which was responsible for the subsequent order enjoining the enforcement of the provisions of the Hidayat. The fact that this unfortunate occurrence rendered it necessary for me to invoke the provisions of the Hidayat, was pre-empted even by those who had earlier organised agitation against this enactment, as is evident from their voluntary decision to abide by the order issued by me on the 25th of May.

The period for which the enforcement of the Hidayat was enjoined is not yet over, however, as the communal situation has since eased considerably and I have exercised clemency and withdrawn cases against those involved in this communal clash. I would have considered the desirability of revising the provisions of the Hidayat, out, as you are aware, War has since broken out and while for the successful prosecution thereof emergency measures curtailing civil rights and liberties are being enforced, this emergency legislation has of necessity to be retained on the Statute Book. I have not the least intention of going back over the assurance that was given by the District Nazim, Sunam, but I am obliged to await more favourable circumstances to do the needful.

INTERVIEW EXPLAINED.
As regards the version of what transpired at the interview I gave to the deputations on the 18th July, I am sorry your correspondent has twisted what my correspondents and his letter contains several half-truths and mis-statements. I had assured them that while I was most anxious to redress the genuine grievances of

FODDER AND GRAIN PRICES

Ban On Export From Some Places Withdrawn

Due to scarcity conditions prevailing in parts of this Province about the middle of August, Government took under the Fodder and Grain Control Ordinance, powers to ban export of fodder and grain from the affected areas and to fix standard prices of these articles in those areas. In exercise of these powers, Government subsequently prohibited, except under permits to be issued by the Collectors, the export of fodder and grain from Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals, Surat, Thana, Kaira, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Poona and the City of Bombay. These were emergency measures justified by the critical conditions then prevailing.

As regards the control of export prices of grain, Government consider that as the condition of scarcity no longer prevail, there is little danger of grain stocks in the districts being depleted and consequently there is no longer any justification for the ban on its export. Further since the prices of grain throughout the province are being controlled under the orders of Government which have subsequently issued under the Defence of India Ordinance, a separate control of its prices is no longer necessary.

Government has accordingly issued orders cancelling the notifications banning the export of grain and fodder from the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Thana, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, and the City of Bombay and fixing the standard prices of fodder in the Thana, Surat and Bombay Suburban Districts and the City of Bombay and those of grain in the districts of Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals and Kaira.

Since the situation in parts of the Sholapur and Poona Districts and the Sindgi Taluka of the Bijapur District is not free from anxiety, the embargo on the export of fodder from these areas is still being retained and that on the export on the grain in the Poona District being continued.

Beawar Leagues Supports Britain

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
BEAWAR, Sept. 12.
Maulvi Gulam Hussain Khan, President, Muslim League, Beawar, was interviewed on the present European situation and he emphatically declared that conceivable efforts must be made to annihilate Nazism and he has appealed to all Muslims of Merwara to be ready for any sacrifice in the cause of the humanity and democracy for helping the British Government.

A meeting of the Beawar Hindu Pratidhi Mandal passed a resolution expressing sympathy for and offering co-operation to the British Government in the present crisis.

My subjects, I did not approve of their being misled by those who were actuated by motives not wholly impersonal. I do not precisely remember the words I used, but I think I told them that I would readily respond to all legitimate wishes of my people but would not be intimidated by any agitation engineered by those not directly interested in the points at issue nor would I accept any dictation from any outside agency. In view of what I have stated above, I feel your comments that have appeared in the vernacular Press do not seem to be called for and I trust, you will be good enough to withdraw them. I thank you for the courtesy you have shown me in inviting my comments on your correspondent's letter.

Yours sincerely,
YADAVINDRA SINGH
COMPLAINT REMAINS.

As doubt was raised whether my letter to His Highness the Maharajadhiraj was received or not, I sent a telegram to inquire whether it was received. As the reply came saying that the letter was not received, I recalled the foregoing article which had already been sent to the manager of "Harijan." Owing to great pressure under which all who are assisting me are working, the article sent for "Harijan" (Hindustani) was not recalled. Hence I thought that the ends of truth would be served by publishing both my English article and His Highness' reply to my letter. The reply speaks for itself. It substantially confirms what my correspondent said about the Hidayat of 1932. It is to be hoped that the Hidayat will be repealed at an early date. When the very war which is going on is claimed to be fought for democracy, it ill becomes any prince to curtail the liberty of the people without just cause.

Financial assistance
Government of Maharashtra
on 17 April, 2017

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 17.
The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 5 a.m. to-day:

Station	Max	Min	24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	79.73	50.36	28.2	+14.0	
Amraoti	80.72	23.6	-1.9		
Akola	83.74	24.5	+0.5		
Ahmedabad	93.75	19.7	-7.0		
Ajmer	91.78	7.5	-10.3		
Ahmednagar	91.68	10.4	-4.7		
Anahla	91.72	18.5	-3.5		
Alahabad	92.75	45.0	+3.2		
Benares	92.77	30.8	-1.4		
Bareilly	92.73	0.3	29.0	-6.7	
BOMBAY	87.77	57.0	-12.6		
Bangalore	83.64	23.13	-2.7		
Bhopal	88.73	24.4	-		
Bardoli	91.73	25.7	-		
Belgaum	81.68	58.1	+2.6		
Bahawalpore	105.75	1.7	-2.1		
Bijapur	85.70	0.2	10.3	-1.3	
Bellary	90.72	0.1	6.1	-2.6	
Calcutta	87.78	84.6	+14.7		
Chittagong	87.78	58.0	+18.2		
Calcutta	80.77	0.1	86.9	-4.7	
Cawnpore	90.74	0.2	32.6	+2.7	
Calcutta	85.75	75.0	+5.0	+14.4	
Colombo	86.78	72.7	23.6	+4.3	
Cheerapuzhi	73.63	31.3	+15.1		
Cochin	80.60	18.6	-1.0		
Cochin	84.75	74.9	+3.4		
Dehra Dun	80.71	9.0	+9.3		
Delhi	91.72	15.0	-3.2		
Dehra f. Khan	102.75	1.3	-3.7		
Dehra	92.73	11.0	-11.5		
Dalhousie	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Sandeman	88.66	3.5	-1.8		
Gorakhpur	92.73	48.2	+3.3		
Hyderabad (Dn.)	92.71	0.2	12.0	-9.8	
Hyderabad (Sd.)	90.75	—	—	—	—
Indore	86.60	30.3	+2.1		
Jalgaon	89.74	0.1	52.9	+14.4	
Jubbulpore	89.73	51.3	+3.9		
Jacobabad	107.76	—	—	—	—
Jaipur	88.72	7.4	-2.2		
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	94.75	—	—	—	—
Kanpur	85.73	14.6	-4.5		
Khandwa	86.70	24.8	-		
Lucknow	80.74	32.2	+0.5		
Ludhiana	96.74	12.0	-8.7		
Lahore	96.76	—	—	—	—
Lyalpur	101.79	5.5	-5.2		
Multan	105.78	2.8	-2.3		
Myore	88.68	0.3	7.1	-4.5	
Madras	92.74	0.1	5.6	-7.6	
Margao	83.73	70.1	-		
Malagan	86.65	16.2	+4.4		
Musoorie	60.57	0.3	55.3	-13.3	
Mahabaleswar	72.59	21.8	-28.4		
Murree	72.58	21.4	-13.0		
Mount Abu	74.64	19.3	-36.5		
Masulipatam	89.73	0.3	65.9	-12.5	
Mandlay	91.74	28.3	+12.1		
Mangalore	85.76	39.4	-7.8		
Meerut	—	1.6	10.0	-8.1	
Mercur	79.63	79.4	-30.6		
Nagpur	82.73	33.0	-6.8		
Noida	64.33	0.5	25.2	+0.7	
Patna	91.79	44.0	+0.6		
Peshawar	96.70	1.1	-3.3		
Poona	88.67	14.1	-3.8		
Panchgiri	79.66	24.1	-28.1		
Port Blair	84.73	0.3	65.9	-12.5	
Quetta	87.48	0.6	-		
Rawalpindi	85.71	48.7	+5.3		
Rangoon	97.69	16.6	-3.2		
Ratnagiri	89.77	78.7	+10.0		
Ratnagiri	84.80	119.9	+30.1		
Rajkot	96.70	4.9	-18.4		
Sialkot	92.76	15.5	-6.2		
Srinagar	85.42	3.0	-4.0		
Shimla	83.73	0.4	9.5	-8.0	
Shillong	74.50	0.6	50.9	+0.4	
Simla	64.57	0.3	42.9	-2.8	
Surat	88.77	28.7	-7.8		
Salem	93.72	0.7	20.9	+3.7	
Tripunopolis	88.78	8.4	-0.9		
Trivandrum	86.78	26.7	-8.6		
Visakhapatnam	86.77	10.7	-10.3		
T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.					

Poona Weather Report

POONA, Sept. 17.
The monsoon has been strong in the west United Provinces. Fairly widespread thundershowers occurred in the south Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan. Rainfall occurred locally in Assam, Bengal, Orissa east Central India, east Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, Mysore and southeast Madras while a few falls are reported from Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, west Central India, east and north Punjab, the Bombay Deccan and north Madras coast. Chief amounts of rainfall: Agra five inches; Cuddapah, Anantapur, four inches; Nizamabad three, Daltonganj, Bangalore, Vellore, two inches; Sandheads, Meerut, Delhi, Cuddalore one and half; Gopai, Hanamkonda one; Saur Island, Guna, Masulipatam three-quarters.—A. P.

Anti-Profiteering Conference

NAGPUR, Sept. 16.
Prominent merchants of the city are meeting in a conference at the residence of the Hon. Pt. Ravi Shankar Shukla, Premier, with a view to decide what action should be taken to prevent profiteering. Since the issue of the Press Communique by the Government warning the merchants against profiteering the tone of the Nagpur market has considerably improved. Only one prosecution has so far been launched against a cloth merchant, A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

NEW YORK COTTON		LONDON SILVER	
October	 8.77	Spot	 Closed
December	 8.61	Forward	
January	 8.61	LONDON GOLD	
March	 8.43	London, Sept. 16.	
May	 8.23	Gold Bars Fine per oz. closed.	
July	 8.23	nominal 9.20	
Middling Spot	 nominal 9.20	LONDON EXCHANGES	

NEW ORLEANS COTTON		T. T. London on—	
October	 9.20	New York	 4.02/4.04
December	 8.82	Paris	 176/177
January	 8.86	Berlin	 unquoted
Middling Spot	 nominal 9.12	Madrid	 unofficial sellers 42.00
11 A.M. RANGES NOON CALL		Montreal	 4.02/4.04
New York, Sept. 16.		Amsterdam	 23.30/23.00
October	 9.23/9.22	Brussels	 72.00
December	 8.99/8.97	Milan	 17.85/17.85
March	 8.75/8.74	Berne	 unquoted
NOON CALL		Copenhagen	 16.80/17.00
October closed.		Stockholm	 17.55/17.75
December closed.		Oslo	
March closed.		LONDON SEEDS	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS		LONDON LINSEED	
New York, Sept. 16.		London, Sept. 16.	
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	 36,000	Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt	
Day's Exports to Great Britain	 nil	Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt	
Day's Exports to the Continent	 8,000	closed.	
Day's Exports to China and Japan	 nil	LONDON RUBBER	
		London, Sept. 16.	
		Smoke Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. closed.	

WOMEN RESIST POLICE		TELEPHONE COMPANIES	
Mysore Congress Satyagraha In Progress		To Be Nationalised	
BANGALORE CITY, (By Mail.)		It is reported that the Government of India have reached a tentative decision to exercise their option of acquiring the Telephone Companies in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras in 1943.	
A bulletin issued by the Mysore Congress Committee states:—		A conference held recently in Simla between the representatives of the companies and the Central Government's nominees from the Finance and Communications Departments and the above decision was arrived at after this conference.	
A posse of 12 constables, one Sub-inspector and one Inspector have been camping at Melur for the last 4 days. On the first day they attempted to recover the fines by seizing the property but the women put up a strong resistance and hence they could not proceed. On the 12th, a posse of constables entered a house with the purpose of attaching the property, but the women put up a very strong resistance. Eventually, the police were obliged to go. In the melee, the women received some minor injuries. Shri. Nanjundappa, the local leader, and others hastened to the scene and pacified the people.		It is likely that Government will appoint a special officer to assess the value of the companies and making other arrangements.	



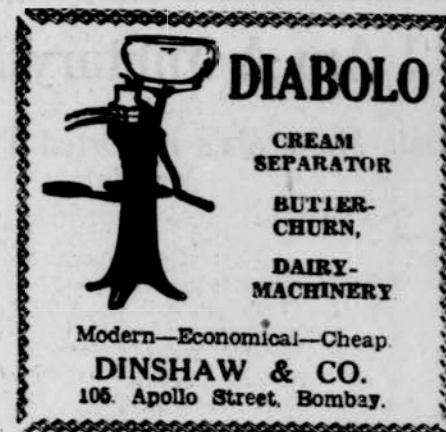
Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozez Shah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065



BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1939

NEHRU CREATES LASTING IMPRESSION IN CHINA

193 Public Organisations Delight In Honouring India's Unofficial Ambassador

(From Central News Agency, China.)

CHUNGKING (By Mail).

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, former President of the All-India Congress, arrived here shortly after noon on August 23 from Calcutta spending only 37 hours in the air in liners of the British Imperial Airways, Air France, and the Chinese Eurasia Aviation Corporation. The 193 public organizations here, including the China Branch of International Peace Campaign, the China Branch of Association, the Sino-British Cultural Association, and the India-China Amity Club, who invited the distinguished Indian national leader to China, sent several hundred delegates to the local airport to give Mr. Nehru a warm welcome.

Since his arrival at the wartime capital of China, Mr. Nehru has embarked on a most eventful programme, attending receptions, calling on Chinese leaders, and visiting cultural and industrial institutions. He has been received by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Premier Dr. H. H. Kung and entertained by the British Embassy. Plans are ready for him to acquaint himself with China at war and at work during his brief stay in this country.

Despite the request of Mr. Nehru that he should not be overwhelmed by hospitality, the Chinese insisted on showing their appreciation for the clear-cut policy of the All-India Congress to help the Chinese struggle against Japanese aggression in general, and the noble service of the first batch of five surgeons of the Indian Medical Mission to China in particular.

After reviewing the past cultural relations of China and India, Mr. Nehru on one occasion proposed to bring the two countries closer together through the exchange of information, suggesting that an exchange of students and professors should be worked out as soon as possible. The press, he pointed out, can play an important role in helping the two peoples to know one another better.

India's Sympathy And Admiration For Chinese

"We have been countries of yesterday, said Mr. Nehru on another occasion. "All India has been looking up to China with sympathy and admiration for her symbolic struggle against the ignoble present. We should, with the remarkable continuity of culture behind us and with the co-operation of all freedom-loving nations, be able to prepare for a bright future, a future of international equality."

Mr. Nehru has already won a large number of friends here after a few public speeches. Exclamations such as "What a bril-

liant speaker" and "There's a keen intellect" were spontaneous exchanges among the audience. He does not employ gesture or grandiloquence, has only words and clear, lucid mind through the choice of words and flawless enunciation. His only overt distinction is his legionnaire cap, made of homespun cotton, which he wears at public functions.

The Japanese are less kind to Mr. Nehru, for they staged a moonlight raid for him the first evening he was in Chungking, preventing a dinner party in his honour by the 193 public organizations to take place. The two squadrons of nine Japanese raiding planes each were so dazzled by search-lights, so frightened by anti-aircraft batteries on the ground and pursuit planes in the air that they hastily released their destructive loads. Bombs landed miles off Chungking, in open fields without doing any damage.

He declined to comment on the fast changing European situation. He agreed with the Chinese that peace and order abroad would leave the friendly powers free to turn their attention toward the Far East. He also divulged that in the event of a European war, the Indian Congress would take the democratic front, and that it would oppose sending troops out of India without its consent.

So far, Mr. Nehru has been on guard against expressing his impressions of wartime China, and everyone here is looking forward to learn his views after he has completed his present mission of enquiry.

Mahasabha War Resolution Endorsed

NAGPUR, Sept. 18. At a meeting held to-day under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Hindu Sabha, the resolutions passed by the Working Committee of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha at Bombay expressing the view that there was ample room for whole-hearted co-operation between India and England and demanding, so as to make co-operation more effective the introduction of full responsible government at the centre and the Indianization of the army, were endorsed.—A. P.

Called To Colours

NAGPUR, Sept. 18. Having been called to Colours Dr. G. G. R. Hunter, Director of Public Instruction, C. P. and Berar, is leaving for Bombay on Monday. Mr. A. C. Sen Gupta, Principal Morris College, has been appointed D.P.I. while Prof. Hirde Narayan is officiating as Principal.—A. P.

Muslim League & World Crisis

Jinnah Explains His Interview with Viceroy To Executive Committee

NEW DELHI, September 17. The Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, met to-day under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah at the residence of Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan, General Secretary of the League.

After about two and half hours' discussion, the Committee adjourned to meet again in the evening.

Out of 23 members of the Committee, 18 attended. Sir Raza Ali and Mr. Hossain Imam, members of the Central Legislature, were also present at the meeting.

At the outset, Mr. Jinnah explained to the members his recent interview with His Excellency the Viceroy at Simla and this was followed by general discussion when the President further clarified the position. No definite decisions are expected to be taken to-day.

The following members of the Working Committee were present at to-day's sitting. Mr. Jinnah, Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan (Premier of the Punjab), Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq (Premier of Bengal), Mr. Abdul Aziz, Mr. Mohamed Aurangzeb Khan (Peshawar), Khawaja Sir Nazimuddin (Home Minister, Bengal), Mr. Abdul Rahman Siddiqui (Bengal), Mr. S. A. Rauff Shah (C. P.), Mr. Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, Nawab Ismail Khan (U. P.), Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim (Bombay), Raja of Mahmudabad, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury, Begum Mohamed Ali, Choudhury Khaliquzaman, Khan Saadullah Khan, Haji A. S. Easak Seth and Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan (Honorary Secretary of the Muslim League).

HOPE OF UNANIMOUS DECISION

The Working Committee of the Muslim League adjourned at 3 p.m. to meet again to-morrow at 10 a.m.

The Committee had a full and free discussions of the question but had not arrived at any decision to-day. Indications are not wanting to show that whatever decision the Committee may arrive at will be unanimous.—A. P.

Notices On Karachi Profiteers

KARACHI, Sept. 16. In pursuance of the policy of the Government to curb profiteering on account of war conditions, a number of notices have been served on various merchants of the city.

The notices call upon them to restrict the prices of the commodities sold by them. The limit has been put at ten per cent above the current prices on September 1.

Most of the merchants served with notices are chemists.—United Press.

ARRESTED AGAIN WHILE ON BAIL

Charge Against Karachi Labour Leader

KARACHI, Sept. 16. Kazi Mujtaba, a local Labour leader who was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of making anti-war speeches and released on bail later on, was again arrested and produced before the trying Magistrate, Mr. G. H. Agha.

The trial of Kazi Mujtaba was fixed for September 20, pending which he had been let on bail of Rs. 500 offered by Mr. Narayandas A. Bechar. The accused, however, was found to be making yet another speech on the very next day at a public meeting in Ranchore Lines.

He was therefore arrested again, and was remanded to custody by the Police. He was taken away to the District prison.—United Press.

SEVEN KHAKSARS CONVICTED

Raja Sarfaraz Khan Let Off After Admonition

LUCKNOW, Sept. 16. Mr. Inayatullah, Leader of the Khaksars, and six others arrested with him under Sec. 108 of the I. P. C. for defying the order under Sec. 144 I. P. C. served on them at Mallabad near Lucknow on September 13 prohibiting their entry into Lucknow district were tried this evening.

Raj Bahadur Jyoti Prasad, First Class Magistrate, tried Mr. Inayatullah in the Central Jail and six others in the district Jail. All accused except Raja Sarfaraz Khan, M.L.A. (Punjab), pleaded guilty and all the seven were convicted.

Mr. Inayatullah was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default, one week's further simple imprisonment. Five other accused, namely Mian Ahmed Shah, Barister and founder of the Red Shirt Movement, Mr. Habibullah Khan, Advocate and (ex-Deputy Speaker of the N.W. Frontier Assembly), Mr. Arbab Sher Khan, Frontier Chief, Mr. Muhammad Akram Khan, Rals of Hazara, and Mr. Abdulla Jan, Advocate, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each or in default, imprisonment till the rising of the court. The seventh accused, Raja Sarfaraz Khan, was let off after admonition under Sec. 3 of the First Offenders Act.—A. P.

Price Control In Dehra Dun

DEHRADUN, Sept. 16. Representatives of over a dozen leading business firms were present at a meeting convened by the District Magistrate, to consider the situation arising out of the rise in the prices of commodities and to devise measures to control them.

The District Magistrate gave a patient hearing to the difficulties of the merchants and warned them against the danger of withholding stocks.—A. P.

Kisan Satyagrahis Of Lahore To Be Released

LAHORE, Sept. 16.

Twenty-two Kisans Satyagrahis were released to-day from Lahore Central Jail. They are first to be released in consequence of the declaration made by the Premier that since the Lahore Satyagraha had been stopped all Kisan Satyagraha prisoners would be released. It is understood that over 1,000 Satyagrahis are to be released.—A. P.

Press Adviser For Assam

SHILLONG, Sept. 16. Mr. C. K. Rhodes, C.I.E., I.C.S.,

Digboi Under Oil Ordinance

Arrests, Externments And Evictions: Ban On Public Meetings

DIBRUGARH, Sept. 16. Eighteen workers of the Digboi Labour Union have been so far arrested following the promulgation of the Oil Ordinance. Thirty-four more have been evicted from their quarters. Some officials of the Union have been externed.

Messrs. Jagannath Upadhyaya, President, Sadhu Singh, Vice-President, M. A. Choudhury, Mohamad Safi M. Ashgar Hussain and Aswini Chakravarty of the Union were ordered to leave Digboi and no meetings or discussions among the strikers are permitted.

A telegram has been sent to Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, seeking their intervention and intimating that if all the strikers are taken back they are ready to join work.—United Press.

CONTROL OF P.E.C.E. GOODS PRICES

The Committee of the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta have addressed a telegram to the Minister for Commerce and Labour, Bengal and to the Premiers of U. P., Bihar, Assam and Orissa requesting their respective Governments to revise orders and instruct local authorities not to interfere with legitimate increase at least upto 35 per cent. above 1st September prices of piece-goods.

Quoting Bombay Government's example in not controlling piece-goods prices the committee states that interference by police is upsetting the markets and seasonal sales and if the present price market time is lost the trade will experience great hardship and appeals to Government to give the matter their immediate attention.

No one perhaps has described English misdeeds more forcibly, subject to truth, than I have. No one has resisted England more effectively, perhaps, than I have. And my desire for and power of resistance remain unabated. But there are seasons for speech and action, as there are seasons for silence and inaction.

In the dictionary of Satyagraha there is no enemy. But as I have no desire to prepare a new dictionary for Satyagrahis, I use the old words giving them a new meaning. A Satyagrahi loves his so-called enemy even as his friend. He owns no enemy.

As a Satyagrahi, i.e., votary of ahimsa, I must wish well to England. My wishes regarding Germany were, and they still are, irrelevant for the moment. But I have said in a few words in my statement that I would not care to erect the freedom of my country on the remains of despoiled Germany. I should be as much moved by a contemplation of the possible destruction of Germany's monuments.

Herr Hitler stands in no need of my sympathy. In assessing the present merits, the past misdeeds of England and the good deeds of Germany are irrelevant. Rightly or wrongly, and irrespective of what the other Powers have done before under similar circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that Herr Hitler is responsible for the war. I do not judge his claim.

If he succeeds in his design, his success will be no proof of the justness of his claim. It will be proof that the Law of the Jungle is still a great force in human affairs. It will be one more proof that though we humans have changed the form we have not changed the manners of the beast.

I hope it is now clear to my critics that my sympathy for England and France is not a result of momentary emotion or, in cruder language, of hysteria. It is derived from the never-drying fountain of non-violence which my breast has nursed for fifty years. I claim no infallibility for my judgment.

All I claim is that my sympathy for England and France is reasoned. I invite those who accept the premises on which my sympathy is based to join me. What shape it should take is another matter.

Alone I can but pray. And so I told His Excellency that my sympathy had no concrete value in the face of the concrete destruction that is facing those who are directly engaged in the war.

"Source Of My Sympathy For England And France"

Gandhiji Reasons Out His Attitude For Critics

In an article entitled "Source of My Sympathy," Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows:—

The statement made by me just after my interview with H. E. the Viceroy has had a mixed reception. It has been described as sentimentality twaddle by one critic and as a statesmanlike pronouncement by another.

There are variations between the two extremes. I suppose all the critics are right from their own standpoint and all are wrong from the absolute standpoint which in this instance is that of the author. He wrote for nobody's satisfaction but his own.

I abide by every word I have said in it. It has no political value, except what every humanitarian opinion may possess. Interrelation of ideas cannot be prevented.

SEASONS FOR SPEECH AND SILENCE

I have a spirited protest from a correspondent. It calls for a reply. I do not reproduce the letter as parts of it I do not understand myself. But there is no difficulty in catching its drift. The main argument is this:—

"If you shed tears over the possible destruction of the English Houses of Parliament and Westminster Abbey, have you no tears for the possible destruction of the monuments of Germany? And why do you sympathise with England and France and not with Germany? Is England's record in India any better than Hitler's in another part of the world in similar circumstances? Hitler is but an infant pupil of the old Imperialist England and France. I fancy that your emotion at the Viceroy's Lodge had the better of your judgment."

No one perhaps has described English misdeeds more forcibly, subject to truth, than I have. No one has resisted England more effectively, perhaps, than I have. And my desire for and power of resistance remain unabated. But there are seasons for speech and action, as there are seasons for silence and inaction.

In the dictionary of Satyagraha there is no enemy. But as I have no desire to prepare a new dictionary for Satyagrahis, I use the old words giving them a new meaning. A Satyagrahi loves his so-called enemy even as his friend. He owns no enemy.

As a Satyagrahi, i.e., votary of ahimsa, I must wish well to England. My wishes regarding Germany were, and they still are, irrelevant for the moment. But I have said in a few words in my statement that I would not care to erect the freedom of my country on the remains of despoiled Germany. I should be as much moved by a contemplation of the possible destruction of Germany's monuments.

Herr Hitler stands in no need of my sympathy. In assessing the present merits, the past misdeeds of England and the good deeds of Germany are irrelevant. Rightly or wrongly, and irrespective of what the other Powers have done before under similar circumstances, I have come to the conclusion that Herr Hitler is responsible for the war. I do not judge his claim.

If he succeeds in his design, his success will be no proof of the justness of his claim. It will be proof that the Law of the Jungle is still a great force in human affairs. It will be one more proof that though we humans have changed the form we have not changed the manners of the beast.

I hope it is now clear to my critics that my sympathy for England and France is not a result of momentary emotion or, in cruder language, of hysteria. It is derived from the never-drying fountain of non-violence which my breast has nursed for fifty years. I claim no infallibility for my judgment.

All I claim is that my sympathy for England and France is reasoned. I invite those who accept the premises on which my sympathy is based to join me. What shape it should take is another matter.

Alone I can but pray. And so I told His Excellency that my sympathy had no concrete value in the face of the concrete destruction that is facing those who are directly engaged in the war.

Karachi Aero Club

KARACHI, Sept. 16. The Committee of the Karachi Aero Club Ltd., have passed the following resolution on the present war and forwarded the same to the Governor-General in Council:—

"The Committee of the Karachi Aero Club Ltd., desire to make it known to the Governor-General in Council through the Director of Civil Aviation in India that all resources and energies of the Karachi Aero Club Ltd. are unreservedly placed at the immediate disposal of the Government and will remain so throughout the difficult times which now lie ahead."—United Press.

SULPHUR AND SUGAR

Problem Before Manufacturers

CALCUTTA, Sept. 16. As regards the difficulties experienced by the Sugar mills on account of war in getting supplies of sulphur for the next crushing season, Mr. Karam Chand Thapar, Chairman of the Indian Sugar Syndicate, in a press interview said that sugar being a commodity of everyday use, the Syndicate was already in touch with the Government of India and the foreign exporters and that the Syndicate was thinking of chartering a steamer, if necessary, for importing sulphur to meet the requirements of its members.

Some of the importers, Mr. Thapar, continued, who have supply of sulphur on hand were demanding three times the pre-war prices and he hoped that the Government of India would take suitable steps to get down the prices of sulphur to the original level, it being one of the necessary chemicals required for manufacture of crystal sugar.—United Press.

KARACHI, September 16. More than four hundred delegates from all over Sind will attend the first conference of Local Bodies in Sind to be held at Karachi on September 23 and 24.

The conference will be formally opened by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla, Minister for Law and Order and will be presided over by Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Mayor of Karachi.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE



THEY'VE STOPPED TALKING. I WONDER THE MIRROR!



WADE LUNGES FOR THE LIGHT SWITCH...



THE POISON THORN